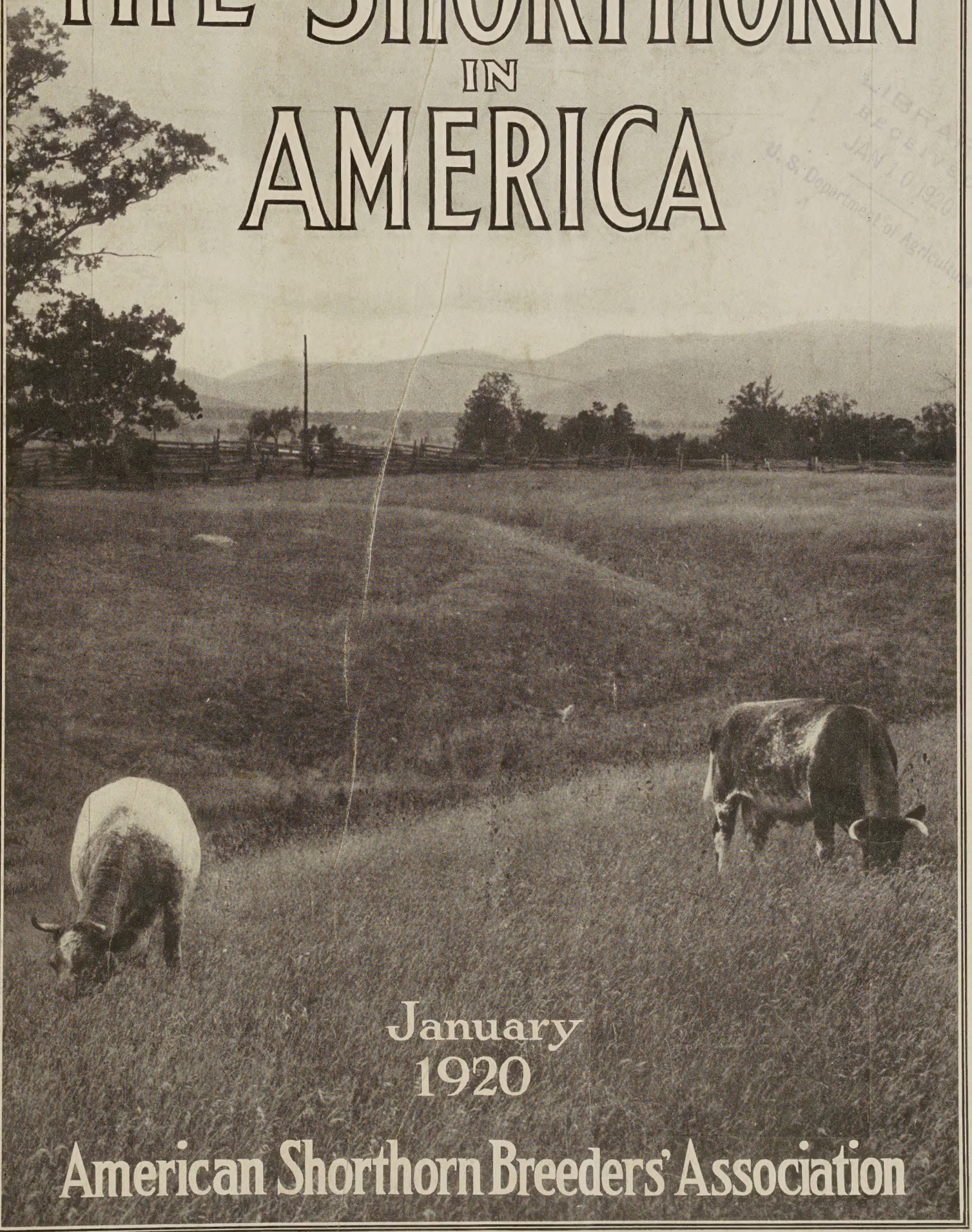


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THE SHORTHORN
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January
1920

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Amid Vermont Hills Near Shoreham



*Buster, the International Champion Junior Calf Club Steer, and his feeder,
Miss Clara Ray, Mellott, Indiana.*

Over in the Northeast Corner

There is a spot in the arena of the International Livestock Building around which men of all sections and many countries have gathered to witness the Shorthorn finals in the year's show contests.

The portion of the arena allotted to the Shorthorn classes lies to the north and east of the center. Whether by common inclination or instinct it has happened that the battles for the coveted championships have been fought each year well up in the northeast corner of this space.

Perhaps it is because the ground there raises a little toward the outer circumference. Perhaps it is the determination to force the issue to the finish that has caused the contenders year after year to crowd into this corner. It may be that some unseen lodestone draws them. Or is it that the battles of preceding years exert a subtle, mysterious influence?

Here have come the favored ones from their respective classes either to claim the championship or contest the right of another to wear it. From out of the east, the west, the north and the south the season's champions have journeyed to this spot, their owners charged with mingled apprehension and hope. When the hour has approached and the contest announced they have seen their hopes fulfilled—or shattered.

The intent spectators crowding the ringside have witnessed often the holder of the defeated entry reach across and grasp the hand of him who held the one preferred. And they have witnessed, too, at times, the departure from the arena of the owner or attendant of the one defeated, too full of emotion to trust himself to speak. These have been tense moments. The hopes accumulated through the months, whether in the quiet atmosphere of the farm during the period of fitting or in the recurring battles on the show grounds of many places, center in this—the supreme hour.

But through it all and out of it the spirit of good fellowship prevails—it expands. The pain of disappointment in the failure to win in this final test before the curtain is rung down on the concluding act, is lessened by the pride in the breed's achievement; in the worthiness of those that are favored.

This is a day of fraternal relations—a day of community spirit; a day in which the competitor within our ranks is a welcome, a supporting force.

Whatever the thrill of the winner—and there is no other like it—the deeper satisfaction, the keener sensations center in the unity of purpose and effort toward still higher accomplishment.

Over in the northeast corner of this historic arena the making of bovine champions goes on and is interwoven with the process of expanding and refining men.

FRANK D. TOMSON.



Courtesy T. S. Gilde, Davis, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Little Sweetheart, Grand Champion Female, International, Pacific-International
and California Shows, 1919*

Address of Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois

At the Saddle and Sirloin Club

It was a happy gathering of stockmen from all parts of the United States and Canada in attendance at the twentieth International Livestock Exposition who sat at a luncheon as the guests of Dean C. F. Curtiss, president of the International. President Curtiss introduced the guest of honor, Governor Lowden, who responded as follows:

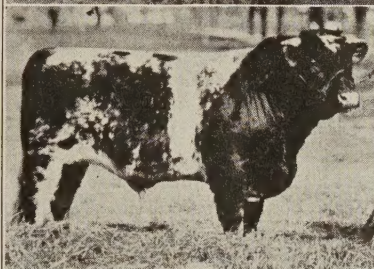
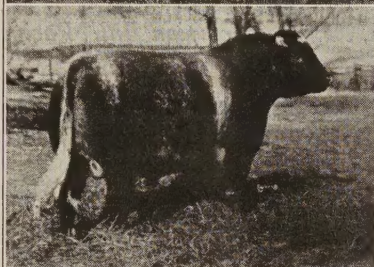
I cannot tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, how happy I am to be at this great exposition today. I have the honor to be one of the charter members of this organization, and whatever else I must deny myself because of lack of time it is only very great necessity that keeps me away from this great show once a year, and the influence that it has had on agriculture during the now twenty years of its existence cannot be overestimated. In the first place, it is the first great agricultural organization to establish intimate relationship with the agricultural colleges of the country. We have had for many years agricultural colleges of the first rank. But we have found it difficult to get the lessons that were taught in the agricultural colleges before the farmer. This great exposition, coming once a year, has made an easy and open avenue from the college hall to the farm or farmer, and if it has accomplished nothing else it is well worthy of the efforts of these worthy men who have made it so much of a success. It also has given new dignity to the profession of livestock breeding and livestock raising, and there is no more useful occupation in any agricultural country than this.

All of us know that the most extravagant thing that any farmer can employ on his farm is the scrub animal, and yet millions of farmers know no other, and any one who has tried it knows that the hardest kind of educational work is to try to have a farmer change from a scrub or grade sire to a purebred and that is what this association has been trying to do for the past twenty years. Today, when so many of the farm animals of Europe have been destroyed as a result of the war, there never was so insistent a demand and need for purebred sires as there is now. We are just learning. Even some of these great men whose portraits are on this wall felt that our prairies were exhausted. They could not conceive of the time when our arid lands would also be under cultivation, and yet at the present time we find that nearly all of our arid lands have been broken by the plow. The problem of food conservation is pressing closer and closer all of the time. Even before the great war our far-sighted men saw that it would be only a few years when America would be compelled to feed itself. The war emphasized that fact, and today, if we are going to increase our food production, a better form of agriculture is only possible with



Courtesy F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio.

Head of Pride of Oakdale



Courtesy C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa.

Gainford Champion and His Sons

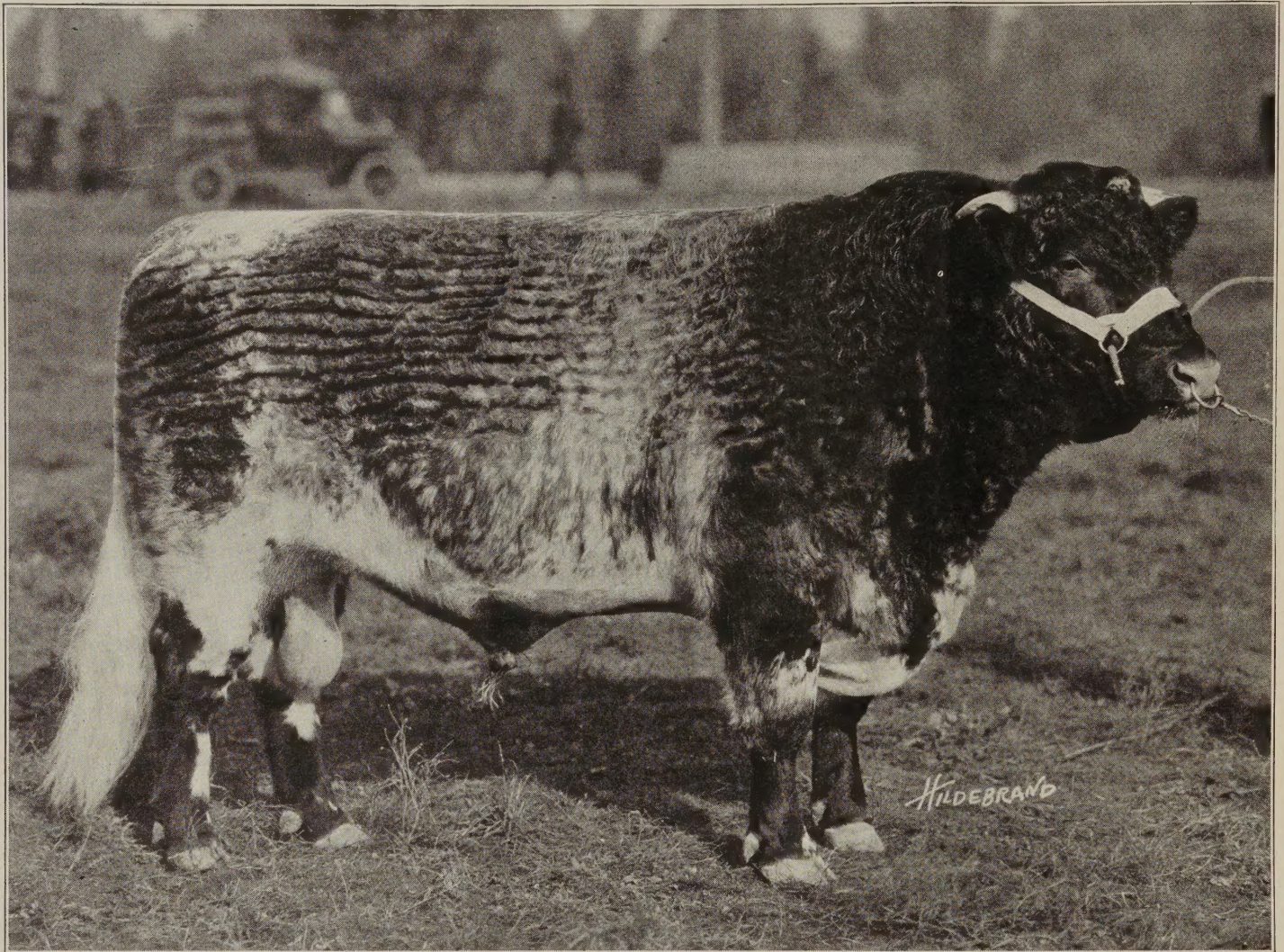
improved methods in stock breeding and stock raising.

I know you gentlemen are to resume your work in the judging arena, and yet I cannot refrain from saying one other word in these troublesome times, and they are troublesome. Yet something that gives us faith in the future of this country is the six million men who are producing livestock and grain and hay on the six million farms of America. We have boasted of our many industries, and the achievement of our factories have been indeed beyond our expectations. We have boasted of our industrial growth. Yet when as you see today that these industries are all menaced because of the fact that one of them refuses to function you seem to wonder if this country would not have been better off if there had been less development in industry in the past and greater development in agriculture.

I think that this room in which this luncheon is being held is one of the most unique meeting places in all the west. I never come within these doors and gaze upon these portraits upon the walls but that I feel that, after all, here at the center of the stock yards, a place where you would least expect to find it, is the most interesting and most poetic of all meeting places in this great metropolis of the west. A glance at the portraits of these men who made agriculture, and particularly the middle West, makes you feel that here are men who lived and who practiced a profession that injured no one. Men engaged in livestock raising and in agriculture are honored because they serve the public and because, while clashes are going on in all other pursuits in which the rivalries and jealousies of competitors destroy one another, and perhaps injure the public, it cannot be said of one of these men that they harmed any one.

I am glad to be down here today. I am able to forget everything else except farming and breeding. There have been many times since I have been Governor of this state when, along about five or six o'clock in the evening, I have said, "Why did I not stay on the farm?" You gentlemen represent the greatest of all industries, because it is the basic industry, and, coming from all parts of the country, I want to say that you can face the future with much encouragement because of the fact that the farmer and the livestock breeder are sufficiently large in numbers to make themselves felt against all enemies of law and order.

In a week we shall all go back to our respective communities, and it shall be our proud duty and stern duty to hold our communities lawful until this storm of unrest has spent itself, and again under the leadership of the farmers of America resume a normal life.



Courtesy Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.

Photo by Hildebrand

Gainford Guardian, Junior Champion Bull, Pacific-International, 1919

The Story of Brown -- A Herdsman

By Frank D. Tomson

This is a simple story about a herdsman. This herdsman came from Scotland to the United States when he was a boy yet in his teens. He came in charge of a rather large shipment of cattle. It happened that these were Angus cattle, but after a few months in the employ of those to whom the cattle were delivered he took advantage of the first opportunity to take charge of a Shorthorn herd.

He was a steady fellow, this boy Brown. He had an easy way about him with the cattle and with the men and he got along well. He was relied upon by his employers who owned the Shorthorns to make occasional purchases for the herd and flocks. Naturally this responsibility gave him a business experience that was valuable. He used discretion in his selections and care in the investment of his employer's money. He seemed to recognize that his employer had an interest in the business and when he made purchases he bought as cheaply as possible consistent with the quality of the stock. He avoided

sharp dealing. He didn't enter into agreements with the sellers to raise the price a little and split the advance with him as a commission for the patronage. He seemed to feel that honesty was a part of the business and so it was quite natural that he should grow in his employer's confidence. The wages he received, however, from the time he landed in America and for long years afterward would look like a mere pittance to even an amateur herdsman of today.

But the tenacity with which he stuck to his job and helped build up a great herd sort of gets hold of one's admiration. It was this tenacity and judgment that were valued factors in the development of this breeding establishment and the improvement of the quality of the stock. Of course, not being rich, young Brown had to work somewhere and he was fortunate to have a place so nearly to his liking and that imposed responsibilities which he was

capable of assuming. Brown liked to fit show cattle as well as any herdsman and he liked to win with them, but his first concern was with the usefulness of the breeding herd. He realized that there was more excitement and more spectacular performances on the show circuit than there was in the every-day routine in the care of the herd on the farm, but he realized that the greater success must come through the latter. So it was that Brown stayed on the job through the years and many a dreary day and chilly night he looked after the health and comfort of the stock. It was in this way that Brown made good and to a large extent through his efforts the herd became recognized as one of the greatest in that section of the country.

Then there came a change in the affairs of his employer, a change that involved the disposal of the herd and the land, which represented a large holding. When the livestock had all been sold Brown's employer said to him: "We will sell you the land and give you any kind of terms necessary to see you

through safely." But there had been hard times, and land in those days was not a ready sale, and Brown's Scotch conservatism asserted itself. He couldn't conceive of his being the proprietor of such a large estate, so he arranged only for a small portion of it, though this decision was reached against the advice of his employer, who could look far enough into the future to see the financial advantage to Brown if he took on the whole property. But Brown was firm in his conviction and he assumed ownership of the acreage which he felt he could handle. Ownership? yes, in a way, but in fact he owned a comparatively small equity merely. Before the transaction was closed, however, his employer said to him, "If this is all you want to buy for yourself, we must depend on you to sell the rest for us." So Brown continued, in effect, to work for his employer in that he disposed of all the remaining portions of the property at prices that would have made him a fine profit had he but assumed the obligation.

But this is incidental. The interesting point is that Brown began to lay the foundation for a Shorthorn and sheep breeding establishment—one that was to be his own. Little by little he increased his livestock holdings and gradually paid off the debt which he had assumed. In the course of time it was Brown's herd that came to be looked upon as one of the leading herds. In time, more land was added at the higher price which then prevailed and improvements were made to suit the needs of the operations.

With Brown's growing business his acquaintance grew and his services were required in numerous public and semi-public movements and in matters pertaining to livestock improvements. Then a livestock show was proposed and organized and for years it struggled along with a precarious sort of an existence for lack of a permanent home or suitable organization. It served a purpose as a pioneer. Then the day came when it was necessary to decide whether this show would continue as a sort of academic institution limited in scope or whether it would be placed upon a substantial, permanent foundation and become a real institution in the affairs of livestock. The situation was canvassed with Brown's judgment always in evidence in the conclusions.

If permanency was to be assured then an investment of several hundred thousand dollars would be necessary. Brown stood for permanency and expansion. He could foresee the importance to the industry of such a show, and his sentiment was all in favor of making the effort of placing the show on a broad and permanent basis. Accordingly, the movement was organized. After an intelligent survey of the situation the announcements were sent forth that the

show would be put on a permanent basis and that a building would be erected of sufficient capacity to accommodate large exhibits. Pledges were made. The contract for the building was let and little by little the money was obtained and as fast as it was collected it was spent in the construction. Then more money had to be raised on account of increasing costs until the total mounted high, between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Finally the exhibits came in from all directions. There were a thousand cattle, as many sheep and hogs and several hundred horses, every animal a pure-bred; and the great building, now finished, was filled to capacity and overflowing and additional barn space had to be provided. Then when the opening day came many flags fluttered from the top of the building and great crowds gathered to participate in the event. An airship flew overhead and a passenger dropped the great key that was to open the building and admit the crowd. It was the president who caught the key and handed it to a young lady, whose grandfather, Mr. Ladd, Brown's former employer, had been the pioneer who laid the foundation back in the early years for the improved livestock industry in the northwest.

The doors were unlocked and the crowd thronged the great building, the most complete and extensive of its kind in all the country. In the dedicatory exercises the chairman of the building committee made his report, concluding with the statement: "As chairman of the building committee I now turn over to your president this magnificent building." Then the president rose and in a

modest, yet dignified response, acknowledged the transfer. As he stood there were cheers from the throng, for the president was none other than the former herdsman, Brown—Frank Brown—herdsman, Shorthorn breeder, and president of the Pacific-International Exposition, the second greatest livestock show in America.

There were others who had to do with the making of the Pacific-International, but it is significant that Frank Brown was the unanimous choice for its president for a second term.

Yes, Frank Brown is still a herdsman by instinct. The care of the herd and the flock is his first consideration. His career has in no sense been spectacular. He has advanced a little each year. He is well grounded. His case is typical of many others. He has rendered and is now rendering to the livestock interests a constructive service of very great usefulness.

Sanders' Shorthorn History

If your library does not contain a copy of Sanders' Shorthorn history you will find it to your interest to obtain a copy. It is the most complete and entertaining history of the breed yet published. It may be obtained by remitting \$3 either to the Breeder's Gazette, 542 S. Dearborn Street, or the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago.

* * *

It is the good milking Shorthorn cow that makes the best mother.



Waiting for the Doors to Open at the Pacific-International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon, 1919

The Signs of the Times

By John Thompson

Editor The Iowa Homestead

The year just passed has been one of exceptional prosperity to breeders of registered livestock in this country. It has been a year without precedent in the history of the United States. Never before have so many high-average public sales been held, and never before have so many young men founded so many new herds. This is a most encouraging situation, not merely for those who own well-established herds, but more particularly for the country as a whole and for agriculture in particular. It has taken a long time to work up real, honest-to-goodness enthusiasm among farmers in purebred livestock, but a true realization of the worth of improved blood seems at last to have permeated the whole farming country.

Men no longer have to be urged to buy registered breeding stock as they had a decade or so ago. They are convinced that "blood tells" in the feed lot as well as in the breeding pen, and the present demand for registered livestock, including poultry, is only a mild indication of what is coming in the future. One of the most significant and the most encouraging signs of the times for the livestock industry is to see young men who are just beginning to found

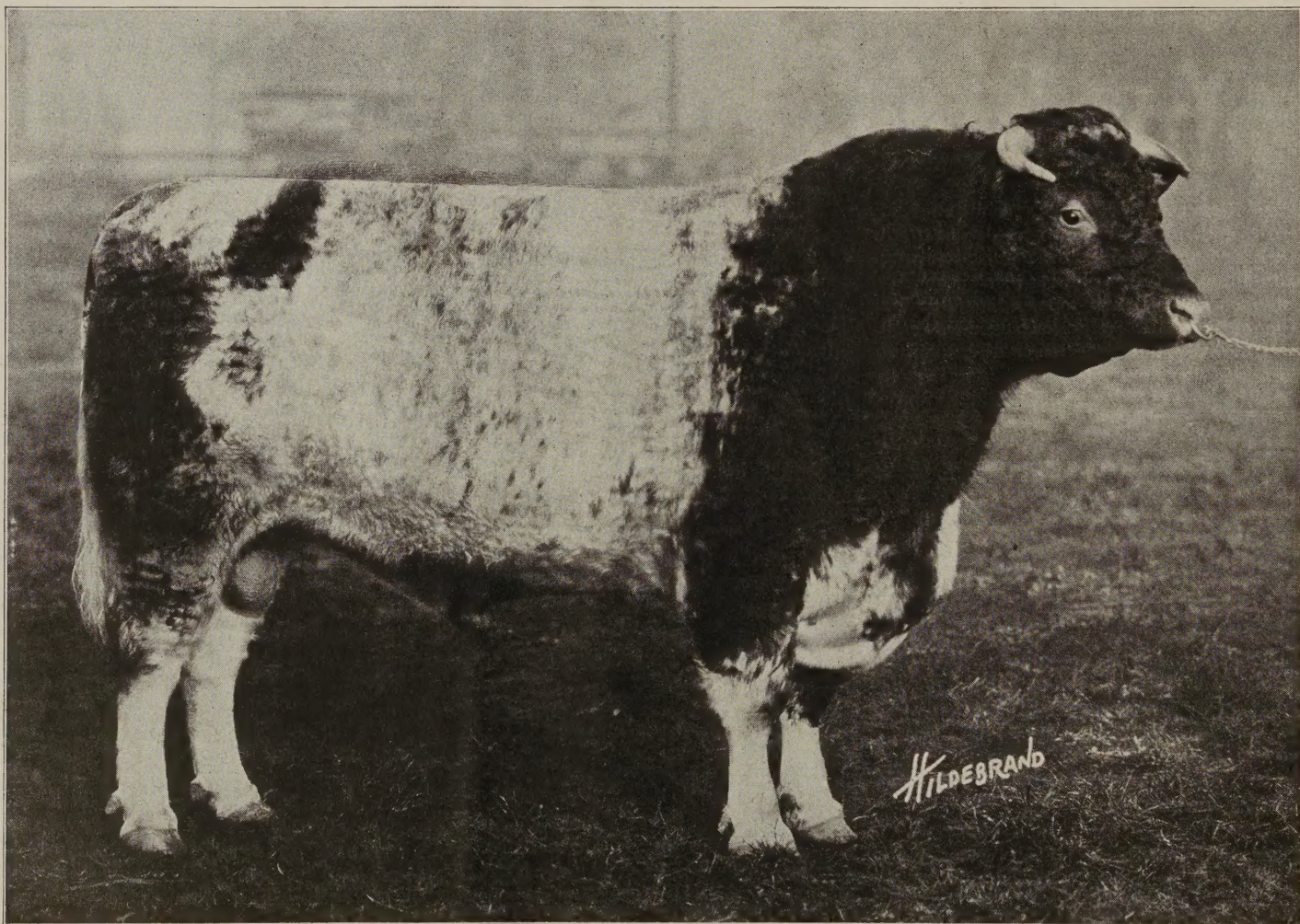
herds laying so much stress upon finding suitable herd headers. They are studying pedigrees as well as individuality and are going about the work in a way which demonstrates that they mean business and appreciate the advantage of getting a right start.

The old established breeders are no less zealous than the young men who are just beginning. They have paid small fortunes for sires during the past year, knowing full well that the value of a sire can scarcely be measured in dollars and cents, and that if they are to keep abreast of the times nothing but the best will satisfy.

The question as to the cause of this unusual demand for better livestock has arisen in the minds of many breeders. Some are doubtful as to whether it will be permanent. They fear that it may be a sort of fad that will die out or at least materially subside in a few years, only to be followed by lethargy and lack of interest. While I do not expect present high prices to prevail permanently, and while I do not believe that the

present enthusiasm will be entirely maintained, I do look forward to a much broader and a much steadier demand for registered breeding stock in the future than we have ever experienced in this country before, not excepting the year just passed. The farmer's present interest in purebred stock is a distinct step in advance, one that is destined to do more for American agriculture than most of us are able to appreciate at this time. I look upon it as a milestone in the history of American agriculture, and whenever any distinct step in advance has been taken in the past in this country we have never again fallen back to old methods, but have kept right on going, each year improving a little upon our efforts of the year preceding. So it will be with purebred livestock—the demand, yes, the need of it, will grow.

There are many factors which might be mentioned as having been contributing causes to the present demand for improved blood in livestock and the consequent rise in prices, and it would be difficult to mention them all or even to list them in the order of their importance. Some of the more important causes are: First, education; second,



Courtesy Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Princely Stamp, a Repeated Prize Winner in the Western Fairs and Shows



Courtesy Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Cumberland 2d, First Junior Heifer Calf, American Royal, 1919

scarcity of meat and dairy products on account of the war; third, increasing land values with diminishing fertility of our soils; and, fourth, a steady increase in the world's population without a corresponding increase in the land that can be devoted to the production of food other than meat.

The most important factor, in my opinion, is education. The young farmer of today has had vastly greater opportunities for preparing himself for the business of farming than his forefathers had. He has reached the stage where he is adopting farming methods of his own, and not those of his father or grandfather, as he did a generation or so ago. He has a vision. And his vision is not confined to his immediate locality or state or nation, but it is world-wide in scope. He is listening to the teachings of his colleges of agriculture, the federal department of agriculture, the county agent, the agricultural press—to all educational influences—because he has come to realize that their advice is based upon scientific facts, and science is as important to agriculture as it is to industry.

Because of this broader viewpoint he is a better student of world conditions, and the more he learns about his business the more he sees there is to be learned. He is no longer a confirmed individualist. He is rapidly becoming a cooperator with his fellow farmer. He is joining hands with his neighbor so that he may become able to cope with world market conditions and have a voice in setting a selling price on his products. This is bound to make him more prosperous, and as he prospers he is going to do things that will pay best in the end, and not, as he has largely done in the past, do what he had to do to make a living—rob the soil of its stored-up fertility.

He is going to stick to better livestock in the future, not only because it will

be more profitable than scrub stock, and because he is financially able to improve his herd, but also because the higher value of his land will make it impera-

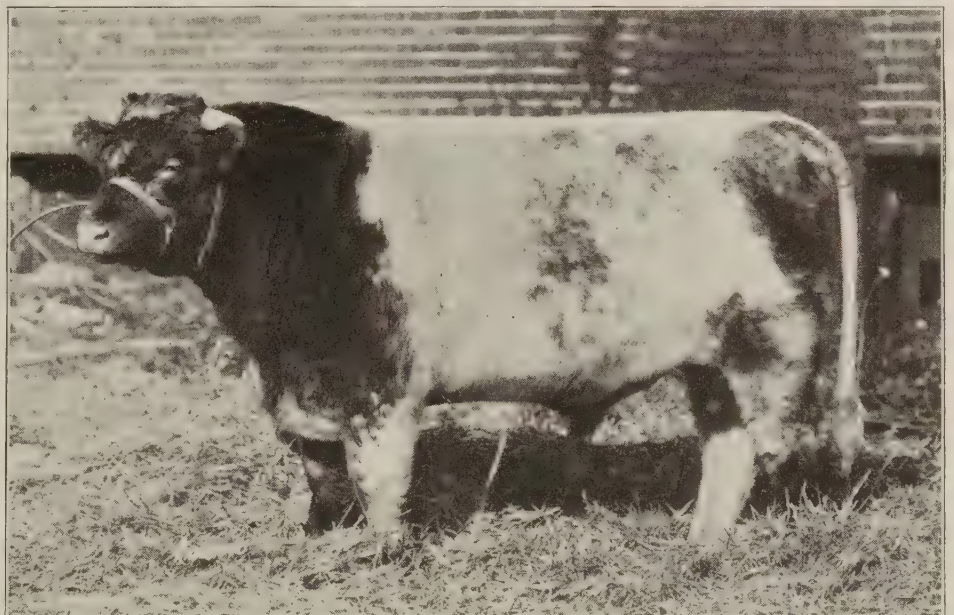
*"Cows in the Clover"*

tive for him to stock his land with the kind of animals that will produce the greatest possible number of pounds of meat and milk from a given quantity

of feed. It is impossible to make a \$500-an-acre farm pay interest on the capital invested in it by raising and feeding scrub stock, and no one knows that better than the up-to-date farmer. And land is not going to decline in value! It is too precious; there is too little of it—too many people to be fed.

And now we come to the last factor mentioned—the steady growth of the world's population. What bearing has that upon the demand for better livestock? you say. Just this: Back in the '70s we had 407 million acres in farms, while in 1910 we had 879 million acres thus devoted, and many more acres today. Then we had a population of 39,000,000 people; today we have considerably over 100,000,000. Similar increases in population have occurred all over the world in the last fifty years, and the result is that the acreage that can be devoted to producing beef, pork and mutton is rapidly becoming smaller and smaller, and the acreage that must be devoted to food products other than meat is all the time becoming larger and larger. This condition will become more acute from now on, for the world's population will continue to increase, while the land acreage must of necessity remain practically unchanged. This one fact in itself is proof positive that the livestock raised from now on must be of superior quality, as must also our grains and other food crops, if the world is going to feed itself.

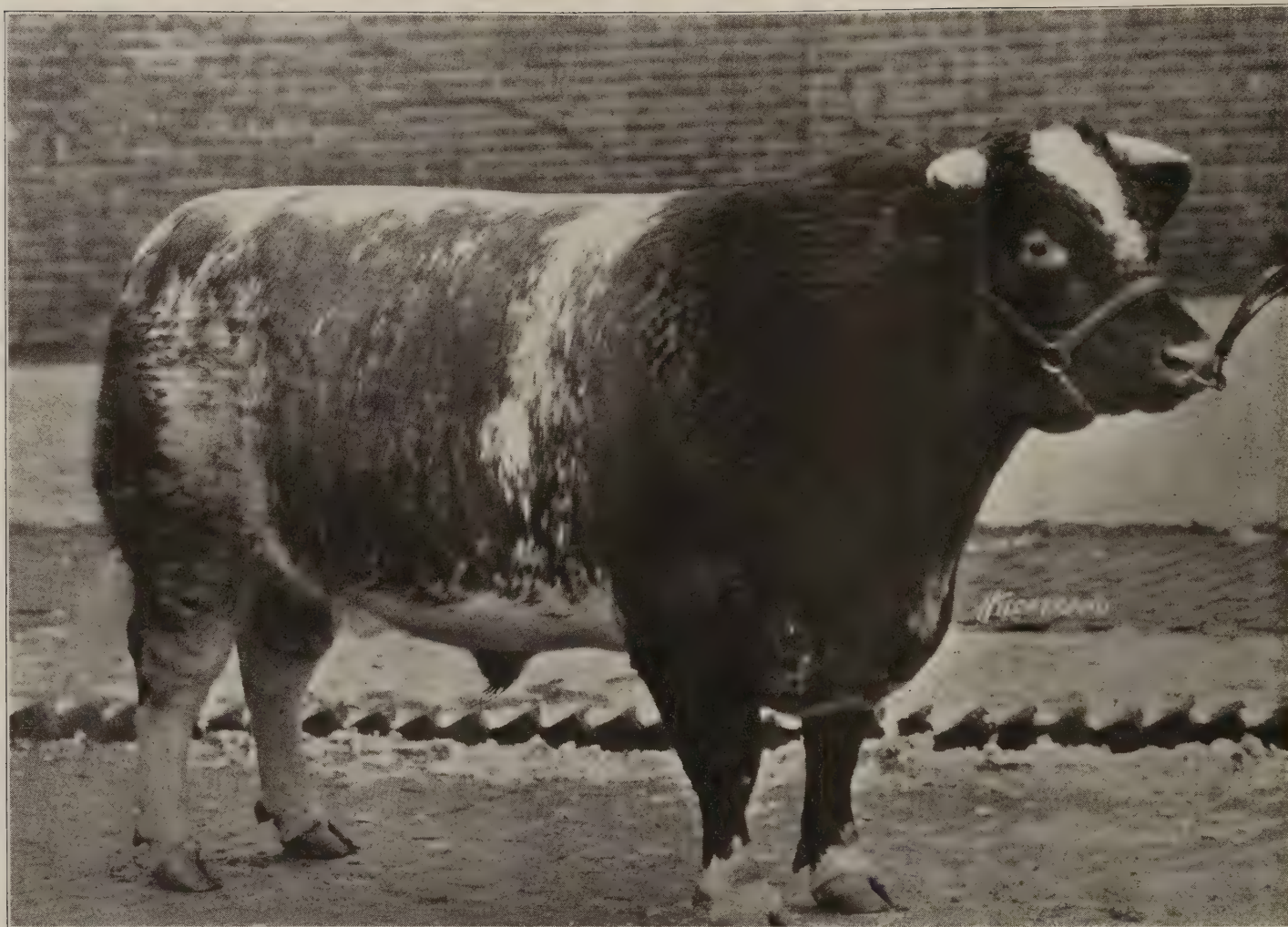
In view of these facts I say that the signs of the times point unmistakably to the continued prosperity of the breeder of first-class registered livestock and to the same prosperity of the farmer who continues to improve his herds and flocks. All the signs point to the fact that we have entered upon a new era of livestock farming—one that will be permanent and one that will support the growing population not only in this country but all over the world.



Courtesy J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Marshal Joffe, Grand Champion Bull, American Royal, 1919



Courtesy L. J. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Photo by Hildebrand

Lespedeza Collynie, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, International, 1919, Showing as a Two-Year-Old

Workable Sanitary Regulations

An Address by F. W. Harding, Secretary, American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Before the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, Chicago, December 1, 1919

In responding to the invitation of your association to discuss with you matters pertaining to animal health, I acknowledge the evidence of good faith and inclination to serve the best interests on your part. While I directly represent the Shorthorn interests, I am sure I voice the sentiments of all of the improved beef cattle fraternity.

The extent to which our business has developed renders vital a correct and workable solution of the problem of sanitary regulations; not only must we employ methods that will accomplish the most toward establishing general condition of health among all beef breeds, but it is clearly evident to all actively engaged in the business of producing and selling improved livestock that the regulations should be of a uniform nature and workable to the extent that the business may progress with the least unnecessary hindrance.

As breeders we are not unmindful of the evident desire and effort on your

part to bring about more workable conditions. You apparently have observed the lack of uniform regulations existing in the various states and the lack of harmony of the regulations in many of these states with the federal plan, and because of this there has been great inconvenience and in many cases serious losses suffered by the cattlemen. Certainly you gentlemen, as an association and individually, do not desire that the breeders suffer losses or be inconvenienced by their operations, for this can serve no useful purpose—it does not offer any better protection; it does not contribute in the least to better conditions of health—in our experience it serves merely to retard the general improvement which we all hope to effect.

Here is a case in point: Our association, and others as well, have contributed large amounts of money to various fairs and shows in the effort to build up the beef cattle industry, and certainly the building up and conserving of

this industry at this time is a question of vital national importance. These fairs and shows occur in circuits, one following the other for the convenience of exhibitors and the patrons of the shows. Necessarily the show herds, which are a part of the general movement to encourage better livestock, must be on these circuits for a considerable period—the shows beginning in July and ending in December—yet, because of the regulations requiring a test within sixty days of the time the original test was made previous to starting on the circuit, these exhibitors are seriously inconvenienced, and the unfortunate feature of the regulations is that they are required at this expiration to ship directly home, regardless of the important shows which they had hoped to attend and which it was of the utmost importance that they attend. You can all understand that it would be impracticable to undertake to make tests while being shipped from

one show to another and the cattle kept under unnatural and, in some cases, unfavorable environment for such an undertaking. This is one item that it seems to me should be given consideration and a workable plan adopted in order that these herds may continue throughout the circuits. I do not need to suggest to you gentlemen that there is great expense involved in the fitting and preparation of these cattle for these shows, nor do I need to suggest that not a single exhibitor would be inclined to secure for his show herd animals that were in questionable health or that were known to be reactors.

In some states the requirements are that a test shall be made within thirty days of the time of shipment into those states; yet, in the selection and preparation of sale offerings and the publishing of the sale catalogs, sixty days is none too much time for the average breeder. You can understand that if a breeder makes up his sale catalog and makes the test after the catalog is out and several of the cattle react, he is not only seriously inconvenienced but the business interests of his sale are seriously jeopardized. Here is a very urgent need for uniformity in the regulation as between states.

It does not seem practicable to condemn an animal upon one test, for no doubt all of you, who are in the profession, have found numerous instances where an animal reacted to the test and then passed a subsequent test without suspicion. A case came under my own personal attention in connection with the last Shorthorn Congress Sale, in which 300 head of cattle were sold under

the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The cattle were sold under a guarantee to pass the sixty-day retest, and out of the entire number only eight failed to pass on this retest. Included were two that I happened to know had passed a splendid test under a competent and reliable veterinarian. I made a request for the test sheets, and after going over the matter thoroughly was able to get permission for a second retest, which was made in due time, and these animals passed this retest perfectly.

Undoubtedly there are variations in the methods that you as practitioners employ in reading the test sheets. It is scarcely possible that in reading the cycle you all follow the same method exactly, and doubtless there are instances where one would regard an animal as suspicious and another would pass this animal. In the case of well conditioned cattle, handled as our improved breeders necessarily handle them, there is more or less tendency, for various reasons, to show temperature. It not infrequently happens that when the temperatures are taken, preparatory to making the test of a considerable number, one or more of these animals, perfectly healthy, will show temperature previous to the time the tuberculin is injected. In such cases it is your practice, I believe, to defer testing these cattle until the temperature has become normal, but isn't it probable that in many instances animals will show temperature after the tuberculin is injected—a temperature that has no relation to the injected tuberculin, a rising temperature just as it occurred under

the normal conditions previous to the application of the test? I am informed by various practitioners that this is likely to be the case, and I am fully convinced that it is. This being true, is it not probable that many an animal has been marked suspicious or condemned unjustly—an animal which if allowed a later test would come clean?

This existing condition does not reflect on the integrity of your profession nor on ours; it is a condition that we must all recognize, and, in the interests of all, the benefit of the doubt should be given to these animals.

I am inclined to propose that in our campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis that we modify the system of the accredited herd plan sufficiently to include an approved herd, permitting the owner to segregate those that react, if any, and allow the owner to proceed with his business of selling cattle to the trade. This in my judgment would have a tendency to encourage a more enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the breeders and would certainly assist in the progress toward the end which we all desire. We have been gradually inclining, your fraternity and ours, toward a cooperative system, and in my judgment we can contribute materially to the forward movement if more latitude will be permitted the breeders in this accredited herd plan. There has been appropriated a large amount of money by the federal and state governments to reimburse the livestock owners who suffer losses as the result of the test under this accredited herd plan, but I am of the opinion that if a system of approved herds could be in-



Courtesy T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Aged Herd, Pacific-International, 1919. The Red Two-Year-Old is Little Sweetheart, Grand Champion Female, International, Pacific-International and Leading California Shows



Courtesy F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

Winning Produce of Cow at Several Fairs and Shows, 1919

cluded in this plan and the money which has been appropriated be used very largely, if not entirely, as compensating fees to the veterinarian making the test, it would be better for all concerned, for then the breeder would not lose the use of valuable animals that reacted and the beef supply would not suffer as a result. It seems especially urgent that the owner of a valuable sire which reacted should be allowed to continue the use of this sire and not be compelled to sacrifice him. We all know of very valuable animals produced and reared from reacting sires and dams.

The losses which have been sustained by the cattle breeders because of animals condemned and slaughtered mount up to enormous figures. While the breeders have been the chief losers, the loss does not stop there, but affects every consumer of food. In the light of experiences we now understand that a great volume of these losses was unnecessary. So it seems to me that it is imperative that we adopt a plan which will conserve rather than destroy and at the same time afford protection.

The breeders generally hold this same opinion which you hold, that the tuber-

culin test is the most accurate test, and yet none are so blind as to assume that the test is infallible.

I am sure that in these conferences and an unprejudiced desire and effort to arrive at the most workable plan will serve your interests as well as ours and will reach the desired end sooner.

My understanding is that there are approximately 500 herds of Shorthorns now on the accredited list. I do not indicate this number as absolutely accurate, but it is approximately correct. We have, however, in the United States 35,000 breeders of registered Shorthorns, and I believe by making reasonable modification to the accredited herd plan, the bringing about of uniform regulations, that all of these 35,000 breeders would be encouraged to cooperate along the lines of progress in this matter.

There is just one other item: In some states, for instance, a charge of \$20 is permitted and made for the testing of an animal, then another \$20 for the retest. When you stop to consider that there are thousands of animals of the several beef breeds which sell in the neighborhood of \$200 per head, how evident it is that this \$40, or even an amount anywhere near that figure, is out of all proportion to the value of the animal. Our beef cattle breeders generally have been very patient and on the whole very dependable and consistent in their attitude toward the eradication of tuberculosis. My belief is that all interests will be best served and the accomplishment of what we all hope for will be assured if the expense, the inconvenience and the burden may be lessened somewhat.



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Young Herd, Pacific-International and Other Northwest Shows, 1919



Courtesy T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.

King's Countess, Junior Champion Female, San Francisco, 1919

Photo by Hildebrand

Getting the Most Out of the Business

By H. O. Tellier

Farmington, Minn.

To a close observer a most pleasing phase of the purebred cattle situation is the large number of farmers who are contemplating a start in this most fascinating industry. This may be due in some degree to the attractiveness of some particular breed, but in most instances it is due to the very evident value of better livestock upon our high-priced farm lands. It is unfortunately true that all ventures into the realms of the purebred stock business are not uniformly successful, yet this can hardly be attributed to any fault of the business itself. It too often happens that a farmer in good circumstances becomes suddenly enthusiastic over improved cattle and hastens forthwith to procure himself a herd. His purchases are made often without any particular study. The acquisition of a certain number seems to be the first aim without paying much attention to any other factors. It is doubtful if there is any single business that requires more study and attention than that of laying a foundation of a herd of Shorthorn cattle, and in no business are helter-

skelter methods more likely to prove disastrous. A failure in purebred livestock breeding is not only unsatisfactory to the immediate parties concerned but will also affect adversely the future of the business in the surrounding territory.

A farmer contemplating an entry into the Shorthorn business should be possessed of a few primary qualifications. He should preferably be a young man, for the building up of a truly great herd is not the work of a few years, but rather the labor of a lifetime. The man who makes his start late in life is seriously handicapped unless good fortune provides him with sons to carry on the work. The prospective purebred breeder should first of all be a lover of cattle. The game itself is far from being one continuous round of pleasure. The livestock business, like any other, is fraught with more or less liability. The man who does not believe that his

cattle are worthy of his best efforts and also believes that he is working with the best breed of cattle in the world has but little chance for success. The men of past generations, whom we are inclined to term "the old masters," were men who practically lived with their cattle and who loved them almost as they did their own children. A man who thinks well of his herd will naturally be a good caretaker. There is a world of truth in the saying that the greatest cross in the pedigree will be found in the feed bucket. Possibly more failures in the purebred cattle business can be attributed to the lack of proper feeding than to any other one cause. Cattle that have been fitted for either show or sale deteriorate both in appearance and value when turned out to "rough it" in the hands of new owners.

Occasionally one meets a breeder who makes his boast that he keeps his cattle only in breeding condition in order not to mislead the prospective buyer. In far too many instances, however, the term "breeding condition" means a

carcass practically devoid of meat, and is one of the most misused terms in the purebred cattle vernacular, however less prevalent than formerly. It is very true that cattle can be kept too fat for the most profitable breeding purposes, but the instance of too-thin cattle far outnumber those of too-fat ones. The writer can recollect a visit to a farm in central Iowa where he was shown an imported yearling bull that a few months before had been purchased at the famous sale made by W. D. Flatt at Chicago. This bull had cost a trifle over a thousand dollars, which was no small price in those days. After his arrival at his new home he had spent most of his time chasing himself around a strawstack in the winter weather, and he certainly was then a hard looking specimen of a herd bull. It is more than likely that three months of such treatment had taken off several hundred dollars of his selling value.

The beginner should always have in sight comfortable accommodations and plenty of good feed. Before starting it is always well to take stock of one's own finances. As a general rule it is not best to go in debt too heavily in any business venture. A man with a farm paid for might be justified in borrowing the entire amount necessary for the purchase of a foundation herd, but to a renter the purebred stock business is one that should be approached in a rather modest way, particularly in view of the present level of values for the best cattle. The attitude of one's private banker must also be taken into consideration, if credit is desired. There are bankers who are of a most liberal frame of mind when it comes to financing purebred livestock operations. Unfortunately there are also others who

look with apparent suspicion upon all prices paid for purebreds that are above the actual market value, and having to work with such a banker makes it very hard for the new beginner.

Having made the necessary preparations to start in the Shorthorn business, one must become satisfied in his own mind whether he is a competent judge of individuals or whether he is seriously in need of advice. Ordinarily the selection of individuals in a herd is made from many sources, and it takes a fairly good judge to assemble a bunch of cattle that will show much uniformity when selected in this manner. If the beginner feels that he is not entirely competent to do his own judging there may be a breeder of his acquaintance who can be depended upon to give him sound, dependable advice. Should he not be favored with such an acquaintance, the field force of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is always at hand to give him counsel.

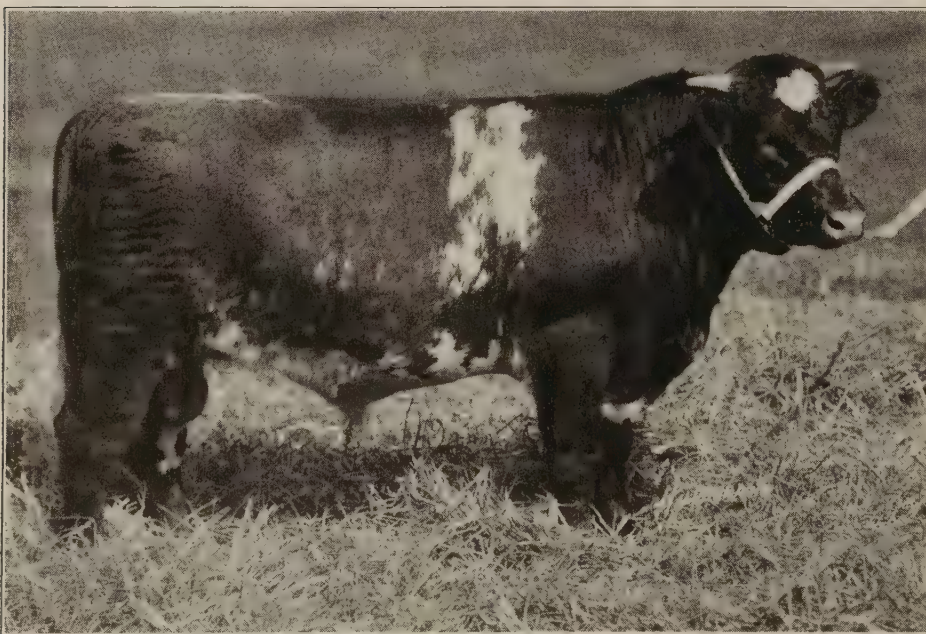
Possibly the greatest mistake made by the beginner is in the selection of a herd sire. All too frequently men will be found who are willing to pay liberal prices for females and are inclined to skimp when it comes to the purchase of a sire. This is a question that probably has had more discussion than any other one factor bearing upon the business, but it is necessarily vital in the success of the herd and cannot be mentioned too frequently. Without attempting to set a level of prices in any way, the sire should safely be worth as much as the five best females in the herd and probably more.

In contemplating the establishment of a herd one should also acquaint himself with the more prevalent cattle diseases. The two bugbears of the purebred cattle business are undoubtedly tuberculosis

and contagious abortion. Either of these can wreck a herd in a very short time. It is not the intention to enter into a discussion of diseases at this time, but the new breeder should avail himself of every possible source of information regarding their control. Another question that is probably one that applies more to old breeders than to new ones, yet one that all must study carefully, is the disposition of the inferior purebred male. The usual method is for every one to talk about castrating a certain percent of all male calves, but wait for the other fellow to put this into actual practice. The present high level of values for all purebred stock has no doubt encouraged the placing on the market of many undesirable bulls. It is worthy the attention of the entire Shorthorn breeding fraternity to check this as a safeguard toward improvement.

Usually one of the first questions asked by nearly ever prospective Shorthorn breeder is "Shall I buy straight Scotch cattle to start with or Scotch-topped?" Far from attempting a discussion of this matter, the writer would fain not rush in where several angels have recently trod with more or less indifferent success. Hasten the day when the five top sires will practically determine the value of a pedigree and when cattle from our own good herds shall be considered the standard of merit the world over. From a dollar-and-cents standpoint it is quite likely that the beginner would do best with a Scotch sire and Scotch-topped females of good individuality. Location affects this somewhat. When a few years have shown him that he is likely to be successful in the business, then it may be best for him to invest the profits of his herd in the very highest class of cattle obtainable. It must not be forgotten, however, that the final success of the Shorthorn business depends upon the number of bulls sold each year to the ranchers and farmers for market beef production; and it would be unfortunate if the prices for purebred cattle should attain a level where the beef producers would not feel justified in buying the good bulls.

As stated previously, the actual building of a real herd of Shorthorns is the work of a considerable time, perhaps a lifetime. Along with all other qualities the breeder should have a fixed type in mind and be possessed of a large amount of stick-to-it-iveness. We all recall the man who didn't try to amount to anything because "we can't all be presidents, anyhow." Likewise we can't all breed International champions, but it is at least a commendable ambition. As regards the selection of a breed, there comes to mind the advice given by my good friend William Dryden at a Canadian banquet last spring, when he said, "The main thing in selecting a breed is to be sure and get good cattle, and in order to be absolutely right and make no mistake get Shorthorns."



Courtesy Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Augusta's Champion, Junior Champion Bull, Field Show, Sni-A-Bar Farm.
Sold for \$5,000 to J. H. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.*



Courtesy Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

Photo by Risk

Peter the Great, Grand Champion Steer Over All Breeds, Texas State Fair, 1919

Making Better Farms

By Hon. Duncan Marshall

Commissioner of Agriculture
Alberta, Canada

The growth of the trade in purebred Shorthorns has been very interesting to watch during the last few years. Each year the demand has become a little keener, and some purchasers have been willing to pay just a little higher prices than they paid the year before. Sometimes we wonder where they will stop and we begin to make computations as to what good cattle are really worth. About this time some person comes along with money enough backed by a desire to own a real good Shorthorn, and the records are smashed again. However we may regard top prices, there is one certainty, and that is that highclass purebred cattle have more real value today than they have had for a good many years, and this is largely because there is a demand all over this continent for better cattle on every farm.

I doubt if there has ever been a time within our memory when whole communities were aroused to the same extent over the desirability to improve the cattle that they now possess. The record associations of all classes of purebred cattle have played a large part in

bringing the average farmer to recognize the value and importance of breeding better livestock, and in this work there is the strongest kind of community interest between the breeders in the United States and the breeders in Canada.

It is a good many years since American breeders first went over to James I. Davidson of Balsam, Ontario, to buy some of the first importations of Cruickshank cattle. It is to the credit of the breeder of these cattle, and his agent, Mr. Davidson in Canada, that the impression they made upon American purchasers has been a lasting one. During all these years that have intervened there has been a steady market at high prices for top Shorthorn cattle bred in Canada when sold to buyers across the line. It might have been better for Canadian cattle breeding had more of these cattle been kept in our own country. But a market is an exceedingly important thing to the breeders, and Ontario breeders have always found a ready market across the line, because there has been no more ambitious Shorthorn breeder in the world

than the man who made this splendid business his occupation in the United States.

We are developing in western Canada a very considerable reciprocity in buying and selling with the states that are adjacent to us. Quite a few herd bulls in western Canada have come from highclass American herds. And, on the other hand, our recent auction sales of purebred cattle in the west have been attended by a goodly number of American buyers who have taken home with them a nice collection of cattle, but who, I am pleased to say, in some cases found Canadian bidders good contenders in the purchases. This free buying and selling across the line and good feeling between American and Canadian breeders greatly broadens both the field and the opportunity for the breeding and sale of highclass Shorthorn cattle. Breeders now feel that they have the whole of the western part of this continent for their market, and if they can just produce really highclass animals there is scarcely any limit to the prices they can realize.

The agricultural schools and colleges



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Winning Entry in the Produce of Cow Class at the Pacific-International, Western Royal and Lewiston, Idaho, 1919.

and the larger exhibitions are developing an education in the cattle business that is every day broadening the field in which the good breeder can sell, and the spread of the knowledge of good livestock seems bound to go on until every farm in North America will have very materially improved the class of cattle that are being bred thereon. And very many of these farm owners will own at least one or two purebred cows. When one considers the opportunities there are for the extension of this business even along these lines, he is bound to confess that it looks as though the breeding of highclass purebred cattle was only standing upon the threshold of what will be great achievement for agriculture in the future.

While in Aberdeenshire William Duthie was conducting a record-breaking sale of Shorthorn calves, in other parts of the British Isles good livestock breeders are writing to farm journals bemoaning the fact that a great many of the cattle that are sent to their cattle markets are poor, scrubby stuff. Some of them go so far as to most strenuously advocate that the board of agriculture license every bull used in herds in the British Isles, with a view to compelling improvement in the breeding of better cattle upon thousands of farms in that old settled country. These are conditions that we see everywhere. How often have you driven out of town to

see a highclass herd of purebred cattle, and on the way out and back you have seen a half dozen herds in barnyards

that were the most nondescript kind of scrubs that were unprofitable for their owners. If feed were scarce and very high priced—and it is—the more of this kind of cattle a man owned the poorer he would be. These are the farmers who have missed the opportunity of learning something from their neighbor who has built up a splendid business in breeding highclass cattle.

But these men are going to be reached during the next few years through the agricultural schools or colleges, the county agent, the livestock shows, the breeding associations, and a dozen other agencies that are going to gradually bring all these farmers to see the value and importance of improving their stock, both with a view to making it more profitable and also to add very considerably to the pleasure and satisfaction of being a real breeder. To be a good farmer a man must enjoy his occupation, and how any man can get very much enjoyment out of cattle one sees in some barnyards is entirely beyond me.

The day of better cattle is coming, and coming quickly, and the Canadian and the American purebred breeders will join hands in bringing it about as speedily as possible.

Advance in Price

Pedigree Record Binders will advance in price from \$2.00 to \$3.00 each on Feb. 1st to cover extra cost to us. We have sold several thousand of these private registers and pedigree files to breeders and no breeder should be without one. This binder is generally accepted as the most convenient, combined private herd record and pedigree file.



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Photo by Risk

Carrie's Last, a Class Winner at the International and a State Fair Champion, 1919



Photo furnished by Wm. Hartnett

Earl of Kingston, Sire of Edgcote Hero, Champion at Belfast, Dublin and Edinburg. Also First Prize at the Royal, Cardiff, Scotland.

Making the Soil Respond By Mrs. Thos. Andrews

Cambridge, Neb.

One day in February my husband and I were driving across the divide from the Beaver to the Republican valley, in western Nebraska, enjoying the sunshine and beauty of a winter's day for which our country is noted.

It was my first winter spent in the country, and I was curious about many things. Looking away in the distance, we could see the beauty of the rolling prairie and sense some of the charm which this land holds for one.

The only thing wrong to my inexperienced eye was the farm homes—small homes, many of them unattractive and, it seemed to me, unimproved, almost entirely without the trees and shrubbery which make eastern homes so beautiful. I did not realize that this is necessarily true of a newer mid-western country and that in the east the blue grass and stately trees are the produce of nature. Here they are the result of human effort and constant care.

I naturally supposed that lack of finances was responsible for it, and with that in mind asked my husband: "Do you suppose this country will raise

a good crop this year?" He rather carelessly replied he did not know, but if it did not he would have a better sale for Shorthorn bulls. It was only another way of saying that all agricultural districts are dependent on their livestock to tide them over during a year of drought, floods or other misfortunes, and during the good years adds the real profit to farming.

I think perhaps this thought first came to me when at the age of sixteen years I spent several days visiting at the home of a favorite aunt. One morning at the breakfast table a letter was read from the oldest son, who was away at college, asking for more money to finish the school year. My heart sank as I thought of the bank account at home, which at that time was dependent on whether different members of the congregation happened to like my father's sermons or perhaps were at outs by a quarrel between two or three of the best paying members of the church.

Uncle looked grave for a moment, then said: "I expect we better sell Roan Jim, the Shorthorn steer, and send

the boy the money; it will probably last him through." Aunt calmly agreed and the subject was dropped.

Coming at the time when a college education was the one important thing in my life, and the easy way in which it was provided for my cousin, left an indelible impression on my mind.

One notices the value of good livestock on a farm, particularly during times when people become interested in buying land, as they have during the past year, especially in the middle west. One man in our valley is offered \$200 per acre for his farm. During this year of dry weather corn made forty bushels to an acre, the wheat averaged thirty-five bushels; alfalfa hay to the amount of five tons per acre was harvested. Registered livestock has been raised on this farm for thirty-five years.

Another farm, improved as well, laying the same and the same soil, sells for \$100 an acre. It has been indifferently farmed and supported only a few milch cows for the past thirty-five years.

The increased interest in land reminds me of an incident which oc-



Courtesy Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

Hercules Matchless, Junior Champion Female, Pacific-International and Other Northwest Shows, 1919

curred during my first year in Nebraska. I had already heard about dry-outs and hard times, but did not realize what they meant. One summer morning a young couple came to my office and during the morning told me a hard luck story of their life in western Nebraska, and particularly of their corn crop, which was drying out and almost sure to make nothing but fodder. I asked him why they stayed here and they told me they would leave if they could sell their farm, which was then listed with the real estate agent.

I think we were all born with the instinct to own a few or more acres of land, and later in the day I went down to the real estate office and told the agent I wanted to buy a farm. He was a polished southern gentleman who was undoubtedly respected and loved by his family, but considered the worst kind of a land shark by the community and hated by many a man who thought he had taken advantage of him. After some conversation, and when he realized that I was in earnest, he looked at me thoughtfully for a while, then said: 'Don't do it. Don't put any money in worthless land in this country.' He

had grown old in the land business, but could not foresee the future.

Later in the summer this same farm was sold and the young people went back east. It was purchased by an old settler, who the next year realized enough from his crop to pay the entire purchase price.

In those early days it was the man with a small herd of cattle who was independent of all crop failures. In later days registered cattle, alfalfa and silos make the western farmer entirely independent of weather conditions.

Mother Nature is generous and gives double returns for what the workman does. One neighbor left some thirty acres of second cutting alfalfa because he was busy and it was too dry and hot to make hay, anyway. This fall he threshed one hundred bushels of good alfalfa seed besides cutting the third crop of hay.

After all, though, the real profit is the livestock which is raised on the farm. You put in long days and hard work, and harvest, perhaps, \$2,000 worth of wheat. Some late afternoon a young farmer from a neighboring town drives in and you sell him a calf for \$1,000. A few days later you sell to a neighbor

three Shorthorn heifers for \$2,000; all calves and raised on the farm, certainly with less labor and expense than it took to market the \$2,000 worth of wheat. It is such transactions as these which are spreading the gospel of registered Shorthorns all through this western land.

The ranchman, with his hundreds of breeding cows, when you visit him, will take you to a small pasture, the choicest on the ranch, and on a southern slope in the sunshine you will find some dozen head of registered Shorthorns, the beginning of fulfillment of a long cherished dream.

The big steer feeder, who has watched thousands of steers go through his feedlots, noted the type and kind which has made the quickest gain, is now buying Shorthorns. The professional and business man with money to invest, but most of all the ordinary farmer who has watched the increased prosperity of his neighbor or friend, are buying Shorthorns at the public sales held in the west.

The path to the Shorthorn breeder's door will be worn deep by the tread of the American stockman. The path will lead to your door if you will raise them good enough.

Suggestions in Calf Club Organization

Time to Start

Are you thinking about a calf club for next year? Would you like to have your boy or girl show a calf next year in a Baby Beef Contest? This is the time to begin operations. In many of the calf clubs the past year, all winter was spent talking and planning and then some Saturday afternoon the organization was perfected and calves were wanted. Fortunate, indeed, that the calf club was put on, but unfortunate were many of the clubs when they tried to get the calves. So long as grass grows and we have winters just so long—on the average—will livestock, especially cattle, be high in the spring and low in the fall. There are exceptions to this rule, but exceptions are necessary to prove rules, and averages are the only things safe to bet on. We know of clubs where calves were bought last spring at figures that look high this fall, but time for getting calves was very short, and breeders were in most cases loath to part with calves just as grass was coming on. When these calves were to be sold this fall, farmers were—as usual in the fall—figuring on cutting down numbers of cattle before going into the winter. Now is the time to look to the calf club operations for the coming year.

The Kind of Calves

The kind of calves to be bought is an important consideration. The first con-

By J. L. Tormey

sideration should be individuality. In the making of a baby beef animal the blocky, thick, thrifty calf should be selected. At the few state round-ups I have attended I saw several Shorthorn calves that could have stood higher in the money had they been farther forward in condition. In other cases, not careful enough attention was given to the natural thickness of the calf. In my judgment, the average quality of the Shorthorns was better than that of other breeds and the proportion of counterfeits was less; but the tops lacked finish and at the two state round-ups I have attended premier honors did not go to Shorthorn calves. This is no reflection on Shorthorns, but the facts do make good talking points for supporters of other breeds. In some cases, little closer selection and much better feeding would have developed a much different conclusion.

In selecting calves for purebred clubs a more complex problem but one easy to solve by an experienced breeder presents itself. It was my pleasure last spring to talk over at initial meetings the kind of calves to buy. If I were allowed to suggest I would say that the first consideration should be individuality, which should include breed character. Breed character should not be second to individuality, but should be a primary consideration. In other words,

the calves should be typical Shorthorns. I noticed at one calf club sale a few badly colored calves. An experienced feeder says if you give him a calf with a good head and middle he can feed the rest of the good into him. There is a world of truth in the above statement. No amount of feeding will change the character of the head to any noticeable degree. Neither can color be changed. It isn't fair to give a boy or girl a brindle calf or one with a black or cloudy nose. Such calves should not be put out, even though they probably were bought to cheapen up the initial cost of the lot. And I have seen an instance or two of such bad colors. After the season's work had been put on the calves, breeders did not care to bid on them.

Methods of Formation

There are several methods of conducting a purebred calf club. The method that has become popular is for a committee, consisting generally of the county agent, bankers, and progressive farmers to assume the responsibility of launching the club. This is a worthy and laudable undertaking, and like all good pieces of work a more or less thankless task. The bankers usually finance the project and their interest is not altogether charitable. They are interested in developing the community by improving the livestock. Realizing the greater value of better livestock they



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

Cloverleaf Gloster and Cloverleaf Royalist, Winners of the Duggan Trophy, International, 1919. Cloverleaf Gloster Was a Repeated Champion on the Show Circuits of 1918 and 1919

are willing to invest their money because they know it will eventually profit them. The county agent is generally keenly interested in all promotion and organization work. The farmers are interested in the future of their own sons and daughters and in the future of the community.

Where Calf Clubs Flourish Best

The first step after organization is to see how many boys and girls can be interested in taking and caring for calves. This is as much a matter of interesting the parent as anything else. Calf clubs flourish best where ideals for good livestock are well established. The kind of calves to be chosen and the final outcome of the project depend in a great measure on the knowledge the community has about cattle.

I know of one community in Ohio where Scotch calves have been laid in at good figures the past two years and both ventures have proven very successful. This community is noted throughout the country for its good Shorthorns. The people in the community appreciate the worth of good cattle and a ready market for calves of good breeding has been developed. The boys and girls also have very pronounced ideals as to what good calves look like and are willing to spare no time and expense to develop their calves properly.

I know of another community in an equally good state where the calf club was a failure because mediocre calves were purchased. The community was a corn growing section where practically no livestock was grown. The boys and girls gave little attention to the calves because the parents were not interested in cattle growing. Here was a case where a good deal of work could have been done by a county agent with a taste for livestock. In a neighboring community the calf club was a great success, due principally to the efforts of an ambitious young Shorthorn breeder, who was interested enough to see that good calves were obtained and that the boys and girls kept at work supplying feed and care.

The Value of Supervision

A good example of what supervision will do came to my attention last year in the outcome of a calf club in Indiana. As is the case in most calf clubs many of the boys and girls had planned to keep their calves. The project was one extending over a period of twelve months. Inasmuch as the calves were to be kept these boys and girls did not see any great value in developing the calves as they should be developed. The energetic boys' and girls' club leader prevailed upon the young folks to grow their calves properly. On the day preceding the sale he assisted them in getting the

calves cleaned up. The result of the year's work was decidedly successful. The sale was a good one, and even though many of the boys and girls retained their own calves they were much better satisfied with the year's work and appreciated their calves more than if they had sold for less. The boys and girls also obtained many valuable lessons they would otherwise have missed. It is well to learn early in life that no great good comes without effort.

Why Calf Clubs Are Established

There are many reasons for establishing calf clubs. During the war boys' and girls' work did much to increase production, and the necessity for greater production was the reason back of much of the assistance given the movement on the part of the United States Department of Agriculture. There is a farther reaching benefit to be derived



from the club work. Knowledge about livestock, responsibility of caring for and developing young animals, the business training resulting from the boys' and girls' association with the banks are all valuable. There is perhaps a result more beneficial than those mentioned—that of tying the future man or woman to agriculture. No one appreciates the value of this relationship more than he or she who failed to recognize the advantages of farm life until he or she had drifted away.

For the above reasons the calf club should and does receive the support of progressive people. There should then arise an interest—almost an obligation—for all good citizens interested in a community's future to support the club both at the beginning and end of the project.

Suggestions About Purchases and Sales

I know of one club—in a good livestock section—that started out strong. The first year it was a success and the sale of the calves was good enough to pay

the boys and girls for their faithfulness to their work. The second year the sale did not pay out on many of the calves. Many reasons were assigned for this. Some of the interested men said the calves were bought too high in the spring. Judged by the prices paid on sale day this was true. However, the sale might have been arranged better. This particular sale was scheduled at 9:30 on the morning of a breeders' sale. The calves had been judged in the forenoon of the day previous. There is no doubt in the minds of most people that a much better sale could have been made had a special sale day been set aside for showing and selling the calves. A sale in a neighboring county two days later was very successful. At the latter sale a good crowd was present, there were no counter attractions and the judging and selling events were real educational features. In the former case many of the boys and girls felt their efforts had been somewhat nipped by a poor finale; in the latter case they went home enthusiastic and determined to return stronger next year. In fact, the latter club will branch into a breeding project next year.

Careful Buying

It is easy to criticise and see mistakes made by others, but not often so easy to pilot one's way. In the case of the former calf club mentioned above the men who purchased the calves were criticised because they paid too much for the calves. That looked true after the season's work. But the calves were bought in the spring by an experienced and successful Shorthorn breeder and farmer. True, good prices were paid for calves of Scotch breeding—many of whose pedigrees are discriminated against by critical buyers of Scotch Shorthorns. But the calves could not have been bought cheaper. There are no laws compelling men to sell calves cheaply or to buy at public sales, but in staging calf club work there ought to be cooperation among breeders to try to buy the calves right and support the sales.

High Prices for Calves

Criticism has been made that calf club sales have been averaging high. In a way this is true. The effort to retain calves has made good bidders out of the boys and girls and their parents, but it should be remembered that the contending bidders established the prices for the most part. At baby beef round-ups packers and others interested in the outcome and permanency of the boys' and girls' work have been very liberal in supporting the sales. The averages for such sales have been much above market prices. This is the proper spirit on their part. In some cases they have been given to understand that unless good prices were forthcoming the baby beef work would be discontinued. The

(Continued on page 39)

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Stockholders' Annual Meeting at Congress Hotel
Chicago, December 3, 1919

PRESIDENT TOMSON: It is time that we take up our business of the annual meeting of stockholders of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. We will now call the business meeting to order.

If there is no objection we will dispense with the roll call of members. There being no objection, the roll call will be dispensed with.

The minutes of the last meeting have been published and if there is no objection we will let that go as the reading of the minutes so as to hurry matters through.

I will appoint on the Committee on Credentials Mr. W. C. Rosenberger, Mr. Rank Forbes and Mr. W. L. Smith. Any that have proxies may turn them in to the committee now so that they may be looked over in time for our election.

For the Committee on Resolutions I will appoint Robert Miller, C. D. Bellows and Dr. Nauman. I will ask if any one here can report the death of members in the past year to the Resolutions Committee. We would like to remember all that passed from our midst in the past year so that if any one can give us any information we will be glad to have them do so.

I don't know who inaugurated the custom for the President to make an annual address, but I know one thing good and well, that he didn't know I was going to be President or he wouldn't have inaugurated it. I presume in order to carry on the custom I have to perform.

President John R. Tomson's Address

We meet again in annual session to close a year's work and to make ready for another in Shorthorn affairs. And certainly we, as Shorthorn breeders, have just cause to be proud of the past year's achievements and every reason to look forward with assurance of even greater success the coming year.



Photo furnished by Wm. Hartnett

This Cow of the Duchess of Gloster Strain Sold in England in 1919 for \$15,000

Shorthorns have ever been the popular breed of cattle in this country and today stand higher in the estimation of the American cattle grower than ever before. The registered Shorthorn bull is now considered a necessity by a large percent of the up-to-date farmers and ranchers. And the call for Shorthorn feeders on the great markets is stronger than before.

The work in the office has increased very fast the past few years and will continue to increase at nearly the same ratio. We have outgrown our quarters and hope soon to secure more room;

READY FOR MAILING

The Record of Shorthorn Prizewinners containing the tabulated pedigrees and class rating of 1,260 show winners for the past twenty years is now ready for mailing.

This volume as finally compiled contains slightly under 500 pages. It is a valuable addition to Shorthorn literature. The price is \$2.00, which is less than its actual cost.

It is the purpose of the board of directors to continue to publish the records of the show winners in book form in the future.

Certainly no more useful work could be provided for text-book purposes in animal husbandry classes and the breeders' libraries.

Send requests to this office.

the working force can then be increased to suit our needs.

We have now approximately two hundred thousand dollars invested in securities, which sum we think is sufficient to guard against the rainy day. We have, the past year, been as liberal as possible in prizes, wherever we thought the expenditure would further the interests of the breed. The wonderful showing of Shorthorns at practically all shows has justified the action, and I believe the appropriation for the coming year should be as liberal as

our means will allow. Never have so many highclass Shorthorns been assembled and never have they attracted so much attention nor more favorable comment.

The great work being accomplished by the county, district and state associations is far surpassing our most sanguine hopes. They not only induce many to embark in the business, but through their public sales furnish a market for the surplus of their herds, thereby assuring success to the beginner. We should aid them in every way possible.

The boys' calf club is forging ahead and the results are wonderful. Many herds have been started through the club work and many a boy has his mind made up to stay right with the farm and Shorthorns.

The extension work is bringing good results and the force in the field has been kept busy looking after the outside affairs of the association. And a larger force could be used to advantage, but our income will not now permit.

The farm and livestock press have ever been preaching the gospel of good blood and we owe much to them for their work.

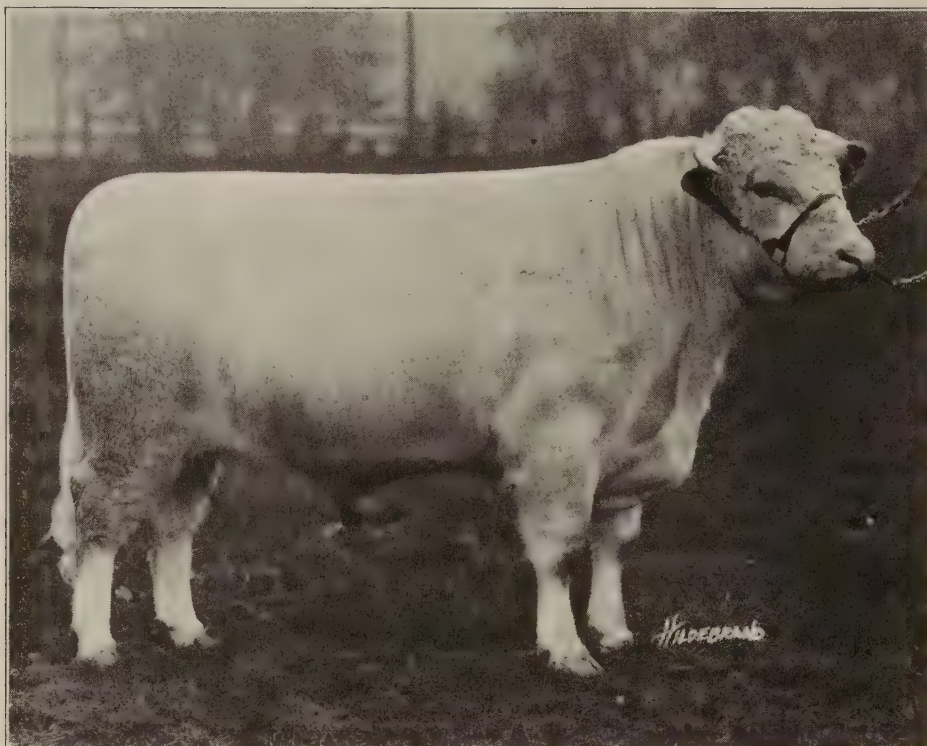
All these forces taken together have stabilized our business and made the investment in Shorthorns the safest, as the breeder is safeguarded in every way. His competitor is his booster, the various associations his guardian, and the produce of his herd a staple commodity in strong demand.

The quality of Shorthorns shows steady improvement, and we have a large number of most excellent cattle, but there are too many herds yet not up to the standard. If every breeder would use the best available bull, pay-



Courtesy M. L. Wight, Elizabeth, Colo.

This Youngster Weighed 1,000 Lbs. at Twelve Months of Age. He Comes From Dual-purpose Ancestry



Courtesy Thos. Dibblee Estate, San Francisco, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

Bashan Augusta, Junior Champion Bull, San Francisco, 1919

ing more attention to individual merit and less to fads, give the young things the care that would properly develop them and then castrate all inferior bull calves, we would all be surprised at the improvements such methods would bring about. And if we expect to gain an export trade we must develop more good bulls and rely more on our own good cattle, thereby showing our faith in our stocks.

In conclusion, let me urge every Shorthorn breeder to do his best for the breed.

The Secretary's Report has been mailed out to every member, and if it is the pleasure of the meeting we can dispense with the reading. If every one has not received a copy he can receive it by coming to the desk.

Is the Committee on Credentials ready to report?

MR. RANK FORBES: We find there are only three proxies voting, in all four shares of stock.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Credentials Committee. Do you accept it? If there is no objection the report is accepted.

We will now proceed with the election of directors for the term of three years. The directors whose terms expire are Mr. James Brown, of Chicago, Mr. J. A. Kilgour, of Sterling, Illinois, Mr. Frank Scofield, of Hillsboro, Texas, and Mr. H. E. Tener, of New York. What is your pleasure? Shall we vote on the successors to the directors singly or collectively? The Chair will entertain a motion as to whichever way you desire.

MR. WEAVER: Mr. Chairman, I

move that we proceed to the election of Directors singly.

MR. RANK FORBES: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: It has been moved and seconded that we proceed to the election of directors singly. Are there any remarks? If not, all in favor of that motion signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The motion prevails.

The first on the list would be a successor to Mr. James Brown.

MR. WEAVER: I desire to nominate Mr. James Brown to succeed himself, and if there are no other nominations

for a successor to Mr. Brown I move you, sir, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this body for the election of Mr. Brown.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Are there any other nominations for a successor to Mr. Brown?

MR. GENTRY: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot of the entire Association for Mr. James Brown to succeed himself as director. All in favor of that motion signify it by saying "aye", contrary "no". It is carried.

SECRETARY HARDING: Mr. President and Members: I cast the vote of the members for Mr. James Brown to succeed himself as Director for a term of three years.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Mr. Brown is declared elected.

MR. BROWN: I thank you, gentlemen.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: We will call on you for a longer speech later, Mr. Brown. The next will be a successor to Mr. J. A. Kilgour.

MR. W. W. WRIGHT: Mr. President, I would like to place in nomination the name of Mr. J. A. Kilgour to succeed himself, and if there are no other nominations I move you that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for Mr. Kilgour.

MR. C. J. McMASTER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Are there any other nominations for director to succeed Mr. Kilgour? If not, it is moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot of the Association for Mr. J. A. Kilgour to succeed himself as Director of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association. All in favor of that motion signify it by saying "aye", contrary "no".



Courtesy of University of California, Davis, Calif.

California Model, out of Glenbrook Marvel, Dam of Three Champion Steers. The Highest-Priced Bull in California, Having Sold for \$5,500



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Get of Sire, International, 1919. The Get of Revolution

SECRETARY HARDING: Mr. President and Members: I cast the vote of the Association for Mr. J. A. Kilgour to succeed himself as Director for the term of three years.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Mr. Kilgour is elected.

MR. KILGOUR: Thank you, gentlemen.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: We will call on you for a speech a little later, too.

The next will be a successor to Mr. Frank Scofield.

MR. GREEN: I nominate Mr. Scofield to succeed himself, and if there is no opposition I move you that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of this Association for Mr. Frank Scofield to succeed himself.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Are there any other nominations for successor to Mr. Frank Scofield? If not, do I hear a second to Mr. Green's motion?

MR. W. L. SMITH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: It has been moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot of this Association for Mr. Frank Scofield to succeed himself as Director of the Association. All in favor of the motion as made will signify it by saying "aye", contrary "no". The motion is carried.

SECRETARY HARDING: Mr. President and Members: I cast the vote of this Association for Mr. Frank Scofield to succeed himself as Director for a term of three years.

MR. SCOFIELD: I thank you very much.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: The next will be a successor to Mr. H. E. Tener.

MR. WADE: Mr. President, on behalf of the Milking Shorthorns I wish to nominate Mr. H. E. Tener to succeed himself and if there are no other nominations I would move you that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the membership for Mr. Tener.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Are there any other nominations for a successor to Mr. Tener? If not, do I hear a second to the motion?

MR. W. B. AYER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Gentlemen, it has been moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot of the entire Association for Mr. Tener to succeed himself. All in favor of the motion as made will signify it by saying "aye", contrary "no". The motion is carried.

SECRETARY HARDING: Mr. President, I cast the vote of the Association for Mr. H. E. Tener to succeed himself as Director of the Association for a term of three years.

MR. TENER: Gentlemen, I thank you very much.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: The resolutions committee report that they have no resolutions to offer. We have no deaths reported in the past year. This completes the regular routine. What is the pleasure of the meeting?

MR. WEAVER: Mr. Chairman, do I understand the minutes of the last meeting have been approved?

PRESIDENT TOMSON: They have not been approved, but I asked if there was any objection to passing them over. If you wish to have them approved it can be taken up at this time.

MR. WEAVER: I move then, Mr. Chairman, that the minutes of the last meeting be approved.

MR. GENTRY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: It has been moved and seconded that the minutes be approved as published. Are there any remarks? All in favor of the motion as made signify it by saying "aye", contrary "no". The motion is carried. The minutes are approved.

Is there any further business you wish to bring before the meeting? If

there is no further business the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn.

MR. GENTRY: I move we adjourn, Mr. Chairman.

MR. W. L. SMITH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT TOMSON: Those in favor say "aye", contrary "no". The motion is carried, and the meeting stands adjourned.

An adjournment was then taken.

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Vice-President

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Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME IV

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LET'S ALL JOIN HANDS

The beginning of the year 1920 witnesses the most active demand for Shorthorns that the breed has ever known. The general public is more favorably inclined now to Shorthorns than at any time through all the history of the breed. There are more progressive men engaged in breeding Shorthorns than ever before. The conditions are more favorable for expanding the breed's influence and extending its patronage. In round numbers there are in the United States nearly forty thousand breeders of registered Shorthorns. If every one of this number will take it upon himself to encourage one or several others to invest in registered Shorthorns he will not only be extending his own patronage but he will play a useful part in increasing the nation's food supply at a time when such an effort is needed. But that isn't all. The result will be an increase of ten, twenty, forty or more thousand active Shorthorn supporters.

You have an opportunity in this suggestion, Mr. Shorthorn Breeder. You also have an obligation which you should discharge with enthusiasm.

As an encouragement to you the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a medal to the breeder who will sell registered Shorthorns to the largest number of beginners during this current year. Will your name be inscribed on this medal?

COUNT THE PUREBRED HERDS

If you, Mr. Reader, are inclined to feel that the registered cattle business is likely to be overdone in the next one hundred or two hundred years, we suggest that you make a canvass of the situation in your own county, or if you find that territory too large, canvass the township, and ascertain how many herds of registered Shorthorns there are within the boundary line. Form an estimate of the number of registered Shorthorns in these herds. Then count the number of farms in the township and make a comparison. A township contains 144 quarter-sections of land. Taking the ordinary run of quarter-sections in the cornbelt, each could maintain from thirty to forty or fifty cattle. This would total between 4,500 and 7,000 cattle in a township. Keep this number in mind and compare it with the actual number of registered

Shorthorns you locate in your township. Even though you happen to be situated in a community where there is unusual activity in the breeding of registered Shorthorns, you will be surprised how small the actual number is, compared with the number that could be profitably grown in the same territory.

It is rather an interesting study, this, and with many surprises. Perhaps two hundred years hence we may begin to talk appropriately about having too many registered cattle, but the chances are that when that time comes the trouble won't be too many registered cattle, but it will be too many cattle below the required standard of individual merit and performance.

You may safely consider that the future holds nothing but encouragement for the producer of registered Shorthorns. You won't be engaged in the business more than fifty or sixty years longer, so it will be as well to get your attention on the problem of making your cattle better rather than concerning yourself about the over-supply in the near future.

KEEPING SIZE IN SHORTHORNS

The Shorthorn has the double advantage of possessing quality and scale. Shorthorn calves make baby beef of high quality and with the advantage of more weight than ordinarily is possessed by calves of similar ages of other breeds. Shorthorn yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds all possess this same quality and with the proportionate excess of pounds.

But there is a mistaken notion on the part of some of our breeders that in order to obtain early maturity there must be a sacrifice of weight, and this error has cost the Shorthorn breed many pounds of beef. Early maturity and undersize should never be confused, and the latter should never be encouraged within the ranks of the red, white and roan. Size can be maintained without obtaining coarseness, and it should be maintained. The Shorthorn will never make its best showing if the promoters attempt to substitute the standards of other breeds for its own inherent standards. We can produce finish and quality without in the least sacrificing size; and we can produce size without in the least sacrificing finish and quality.

Please do not mistake size for oversize. There is a happy medium in this matter and it is this happy medium that Shorthorn breeders must have ever in mind if they expect to obtain the best results in Shorthorn improvement and in competition with other breeds at the beef markets.

We have the type that is proving the most economical and making the most satisfactory returns fairly well established except that there is a lack of attention on the part of breeders here and there to regard size as one of the fundamental advantages which the breed possesses.

GROW MORE STEERS

It is rather suggestive that in any show contest where highclass steers are exhibited there is a very keen and attentive interest manifested by the numerous spectators. It is rather suggestive also that many a calf that would have made only an ordinary sire comes forward as a steer in pleasing form and looking attractive to the spectators. It is suggestive, too, that many such a steer commands more when he sells for beef than his owner would have realized had he been kept and sold as a bull. It pays to grow good steers. There are other beef breeds the promoters of which make a strong feature of the steers, but within the Shorthorn ranks it is a safe assertion that, except in the rarest instances, does a steer show up in the beef contests if he possesses originally anything more than ordinary promise as a bull. We have stated in these columns before that only the outcasts, the off-colors; the black-noses come to claim the honor for the Shorthorns in the show ring steer contest. There are exceptions, of course, but the students of show ring performances can count these exceptions on their fingers.

There seems to exist a very widespread disinclination on the part of Shorthorn breeders to convert a bull calf into a steer. In fact, one hears occasionally the statement when a class Shorthorn steer is on exhibition that it was a pity to deprive the breed of as good a bull as this calf would have made.

Eut there is another side to this. There are hundreds of Shorthorn bulls grown out every year that do not particularly strengthen the breed, that would make an impression which would be the very best sort of publicity if furnished as steers. There is many a breeder who is well established, whose herd is well known, who has among his present crop of bull calves one or several that would do vastly more credit to him and to the breed as steers than they will if retained as bulls, and as steers would increase his profit.

Think this over, Mr. Shorthorn Breeder, and the next time you see a crowd admiring the conformation of a highclass steer just try and think of the value that admiration would have to your interests if you were the owner of that steer.

THREE PRIZES THIS YEAR

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers three prizes for the year 1920 to the breeders who start the largest number of beginners with registered Shorthorns. The prizes are in the form of three medals—first, second and third.

This is an open field. The only requirements are that the contestants submit their sales to the association's office to be checked with the transfer records.

THE FARMER TRADE

How often have you heard, Mr. Reader, this expression from a breeder of registered livestock: "Oh, I couldn't sell an animal here in my neighborhood! All of my stuff goes clear out of the country."

We have heard this expression times without number, but we are observing that it is not stated as freely now nor with as much emphasis as in other years. We observe that there is a growing inclination on the part of the breeders to give consideration to the Shorthorn trade—the local patronage, to the needs of the farmers who make up their immediate community. It is a hopeful tendency. Strange as it may seem, many a farmer has refrained from patronizing a neighboring breeder on the assumption that such a breeder would not care to build up a local patronage, whereas, in fact, the breeder would have been happy to have seen his neighbor farmer invest in registered stock. On the other hand, many breeders have hesitated to approach their farmer neighbors on the matter of their investing in purebred stock, taking it for granted that the farmer would not be interested.

The time for such misunderstanding, however, has passed, for the farmers are showing a very general and positive inclination to substitute better standards of livestock. They have been forced, by increased operating expenses all along the line, to look for more remunerative standards. They have been compelled to study the problem of farm profits as they never were obliged to do before, and in many cases they have quickly arrived at the conclusion and have displayed a degree of practical judgment and alertness that in many instances has somewhat surprised the professional breeders. And the farmers in turn have been somewhat surprised to find such a response on the part of the breeders. Thus has been developed to a greater or less extent in all parts of the country a very happy situation and a much closer relation now exists between breeders and farmers. It resolves itself into this, one class of farmers—tillers of the land—without registered livestock, and the other class of farmers—tillers of the land—who employ registered livestock in their operations. The latter class has been realizing the larger profits and the former class having recognized this is in quest of these larger profits. So it is that over a very wide area there is a steady movement upward in the matter of the livestock standards in the hands of those who till the land.

We are at the beginning of the new year with the prospect of the most insistent demand for registered Shorthorns ever experienced in Shorthorn trade in this country. Any one who has studied the situation clearly recognizes that it is a substantial trade—a demand

based on the actual needs of the farmers and rangemen. This unprecedented trade has nothing in the nature of a boom. The prices are strong as a natural result, but they are consistent everywhere and they have remained persistently consistent month after month since the day that this present increasing trade actively began, nearly half a dozen years ago. An interesting feature of the trade is that as we advance from one level to another, as the demand increases in all directions, the tendency to spectacular prices diminishes. In Scotland prices are evidently on a much higher level than we have in this country. In Argentina they go far beyond us.

It is the farmer trade, wherever mixed husbandry is practiced, that influences Shorthorn values, that stabilizes the de-

to come. Certainly the attitude of those who own and operate the land is the most favorable generally towards Shorthorns than ever in the history of the breed.

BOOMS AND BUSINESS

If one could survey the situation broadly and inform himself upon the successes and failures of those who have had a part in the improved livestock industry, he would no doubt be surprised to observe that many of the more successful breeders have realized as large profits during the periods that were currently regarded as "dull times" as during those periods generally spoken of as "boom times." The impression prevails very generally that the money is made in purebred livestock circles when the so-called "booms" occur, and that the days after these "booms" have passed are days of depression and vanishing profits. Such an impression has no foundation. In fact, there are many who have had successful careers, whose profits were quite as large during those intervening periods as during the active ones which are commonly referred to as "booms." Even a casual survey of the situation reveals that many who profit in the trade when it is most active are men of comparatively brief identity with the breed. They bear a spectacular relation to the business. Many of them prosper, and they play a more or less important and useful part in the trade. But with the declining values—such as in other years have occasionally come—they withdraw from the trade and leave the field entirely to those well established.

It is the producer who is always in a position to sell his produce more cheaply than the dealer and still realize equal or greater profits. It is the producer who is in the best position to establish relations with his patrons, and year in and year out and one decade after another these patrons return in quest of breeding stock. Thus the trade is stabilized.

There is another feature, the established breeder is in position, if a decline in values does come, to avail himself of the material which those of a less permanent purpose have established and are able to dispose of when the sharpness of the demand has been worn off. It is the discriminating judgment that comes with long experience that gives the established breeder the advantage. It is the knowledge of all of the phases of the business that enables him to make his investments where the largest return is probable. If the dull days do come, he draws into his hands the material that he knows will best serve his purpose and contribute to his prosperity. His reputation and acquaintance broaden and a willing patronage results regardless of the trend of the prices. He is in position to command his trade, and whether they fluctuate more or less he invariably has the advantage.

REGISTRATION FEES INCREASED

At the December 4th meeting of the board of directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association it was voted to increase the registration fee after January 10th, 1920, from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

This increase is necessary on account of higher costs of operating the association's affairs and in order to provide adequate funds to take care of the increasing prize appropriations for calf clubs, state and district association shows and sales, county, district, state, interstate, national and international fairs and shows.

mand, and that draws addition to the limited supply available as compared with the constantly broadening requirements.

In this year, 1920, every breeder of registered Shorthorns should concern himself with the prospective trade of his neighbors. He should interest himself in their welfare and encourage those whom he knows will be benefited and those who will be of benefit to the Shorthorn fraternity to the extent of encouraging them to invest in good, dependable Shorthorns. If he does not have surplus stock suited to their needs, he will make no mistake to assist them in locating such elsewhere. With the present outlook there is every indication that there will be a growing demand for Shorthorns for many months

Then there is another point to consider. It is the relative value and price obtainable for registered livestock—Shorthorns, for instance—as compared with the prevailing values for other commodities, the amount of such commodities that Shorthorns will buy. The more one analyzes this phase of it the more one comes to recognize the advantage which the breeder of Shorthorns—registered Shorthorns—has over the producer of other commodities.

KEEP THE SALES CLEAN

There is scarcely any agency as effective in the way of interesting outsiders in registered livestock as the public sale. Nor is there any method as convenient to the seller and the buyer alike in the way of transferring livestock ownership. Its popularity is revealed in the constantly increasing use of the system. It is because of the advantages which the plan affords and its resultant popularity that its practices should be above suspicion. The public auction bids for the confidence of the public. It invites an expression of the estimates of all who are interested in the line represented. The results of a public auction furnish a gauge as to values and the inclination of preference in the matter of bloodlines. It is these results that create interest and arouse enthusiasm among the many who are beyond the circle of those who are financially interested, and incline them to become investors sooner or later. There is a stimulus caused by the ever-recurring public sales of improved livestock of almost boundless extent.

Along with these advantages attaching to the public sale are the responsibilities—the obligations. The seller is entitled to fair dealing on the part of the patrons. He has a right to know in advance whether a buyer can make satisfactory settlement. If the prospective purchaser intends to use his credit it is his duty in advance to inform the seller of his intention and satisfy him as to his ability to meet the obligation. When the offerings are led into the arena the seller has no choice in the selection of his patrons, and for that reason he has a right to know the situation regarding those who expect to buy on time and to decide in advance whether or not, or to what extent, these may compete in the bidding.

On the other hand, the bidders have an equal right to know that their bids shall in no case be placed against other than bona fide bids. The bidders have a right to know that the animals offered are not defective unless otherwise advised. When the sale is on there is little time for discussion. It is important that the two or three hours set apart for selling the offering be devoted to the selling. The facts concerning the several offerings should be stated clearly in advance in order to prevent any misunderstanding. This is, in fact, the prevailing practice, and misunderstandings of a serious nature are rare.

Confidence exists generally among the patrons of improved livestock auction sales, but unfortunately because of this existing confidence occasionally some one hopes to "get by" through "clever" practices. Once in a while a seller attempts through a bogus bidder to run an animal up on an unsuspecting bidder, but as a rule the seller suffers, because any one familiar with public sales instinctively detects that there is a departure from the regular course. Whenever such an attempt is made or other short cuts are practiced a considerable number of those in attendance become aware of the fact before the sale is over and the seller is usually the loser.

Occasionally an auctioneer, failing to recognize the force of public sale ethics, undertakes on his own account to play the bidders along, but in such instances the only one he fools is himself. If he attempts to continue such practices he soon is known by his methods, and the seller whom he attempts to serve is apt to lose patronage as a result. Here and there an inexperienced bidder may be landed on the high bid, but the gain in such cases is more than offset by the loss resulting from others withholding their bids and through destroyed confidence.

THE MUSHROOM

Occasionally some enthusiast makes his initial investment in registered livestock, perhaps possesses the spirit of a plunger, and attracts a good deal of attention to his apparent motives. There are a few who hail him as a good fellow and an important addition to the breeding ranks. They flock around him; they pat him on the back; they exert themselves to introduce him to many others, and in their enthusiasm for him they often overlook the established breeder who has worked long years to improve the breed with which he is identified. Perhaps this new "Richmond in the field" inclines to buy the tops at various sales. If so, there is never any lack of boosters that cheer him on his way. But after a time his operations, so far as he is concerned, begin to take on a more serious aspect. There are problems requiring sober thought. The buoyancy may subside, and in time he may tire of the game. The enthusiasm that characterized his spectacular entry into the business may pass, and those who were so ready to draw attention to his upward flight may be busy elsewhere when he fails of further ascent. Perhaps he becomes restive, and for lack of practical knowledge of the business of livestock production he may place his entire holdings on the market and make his exit from one of the most interesting and useful vocations in the world. There have been a good many such instances, but every year witnesses a larger number of those who intelligently "play the game"; those who have a definite purpose in mind; those who recognize that the production of improved livestock is a business to which business principles need to be applied.

Many so-called enthusiasts seem to regard the entry into this useful business of men who incline to the spectacular as of fundamental value and importance to its progress. They overemphasize the value of such an investor, and are apt to underestimate the man who makes a modest beginning—the man who quietly makes his initial purchases, who lays the foundation of his herd without attempting in any way to attract special notice. But the passing of time emphasizes the permanent value of the latter class.

To those long familiar with the trade of improved livestock development this is an old story. There is a difference between publicity and achievement. There is a difference between publicity based on achievement and publicity based on the spectacular. It is well for any one interested in the vocation of producing registered livestock to properly gauge these things. It is well to attach appropriate value and not lose sight of the fundamentals—the basis on which our business rests.

The man who becomes identified with the cause, however active he may be, if his operations are concluded in a brief period or when the first serious problems are up for solution, his value to the cause lacks a permanent aspect. On the other hand, the breeder who begins at the bottom and gradually works himself upward becomes a permanent asset to the industry.

We recognize that the very nature of the business invites to a greater or less extent performances that are spectacular, but we also recognize that the spectacular performances are more apt to characterize the activities of the transient—the mushroom—the man who seeks the spotlight—than those of the man who becomes a fixture, who plays a useful and important role in the building of a breed of improved livestock.

LOOK TO THE CALF CLUB

The effectiveness of the calf club as a means of creating interest in better livestock has been clearly demonstrated. The Shorthorn has had quite the advantage in these clubs and the breed has profited very greatly as a result. It is doubtful if there is any better way of getting young people, and older people as well, interested in registered Shorthorns than the forming of a calf club.

The movement has now become quite general and many herds have already been founded through the means of the calf club. The promoters of these calf clubs should by all means work along practical lines, with the spectacular features minimized rather than emphasized. There is too much to be gained by the practical operation of a calf club to warrant anyone departing from this safe course. The call for young Shorthorn females for calf club purposes increases each year.

The bankers have shown a lively interest in this plan of getting registered cattle started in a community. Yet the

calf club is in its infancy. It is barely started. The boys and girls who participate in the contest not only get a definite and workable knowledge of the value and desirability of registered cattle but they learn a few of the basic principles of business. They learn something of the methods necessary to the growing and caring of registered calves. They learn to apply themselves to the work in hand. It is all useful education. It is a fundamental practice that is playing a growing part in the purebred industry.

LET THE SHORTHORNS PAY YOUR MORTGAGE

An auctioneer of extensive experience not infrequently appealed to his hearers to buy a few purebred Shorthorns and let them pay off the mortgage, if they had one. Occasionally some one responded to the appeal. We have in mind one instance when a man listening to this appeal said he had a mortgage and he believed that he would give the suggestion a trial.

He purchased a few registered Shorthorns and placed them on his farm. He forgot about his mortgage except to keep up the interest and remember the date when it fell due. He took good care of the Shorthorns, disposing only of the bull calves, and a few weeks before the mortgage came due he consigned a portion of the herd that had accumulated to a sale. The proceeds from this sale aggregated more than double the amount of the mortgage, yet he still had a working herd of purebred Shorthorns at home.

The business looked good to him, and for twenty-five years this man has been acquiring more land and paying off his mortgages with the proceeds from his Shorthorn sales. All of this time the land which he has acquired has been in-

creasing in value and he has taken pains in the selection of his breeding cattle, so that his herd has a value approximately equal to that of all the land which he owns.

Somehow this looks like a good business to us.

MAKING AN ANCHOR OF A SENTIMENT

At a recent association sale the son of one of the consignors, the boy being one of the helpers in charge of the show herd and sale entries, approached his father, saying: "I'd like to buy the roan heifer you have consigned to this sale up to \$700, but if I do I'll have to borrow the money from you." The father agreed to the proposition.

When the heifer was led into the ring a man leaning on the railing placed the first bid and the son raised it. The man bid again, and again, and the son raised it. Again the man bid, whereupon the father stepped over to him and said: "My son asked the privilege of bidding on this heifer and I granted it, but he is buying for himself." The bidder remarked: "That's all right with me. I would bank on his judgment." Finally the son bid \$700, his limit, but the contending bidder came back quickly with a "raise" and made the purchase.

The incident reveals two things; a prospective discriminating Shorthorn breeder on the part of the boy, and a recognition of fairness on the part of the men.

We have been much in attendance in public sales for twenty years and have often noted an apparent desire on the part of young men and boys to possess some of the animals. A little encouragement on the part of the fathers in many such instances would have served a useful purpose.

SHORTHORN PRIZES FOR 1920

At the time of going to press the board of directors has not gone over in detail the appropriations for Shorthorn prizes for the coming twelve months. The sentiment of the board, however, is favorable to an increase of prize appropriations. Prospective exhibitors may arrange their plans for competing in the show contests this year with the assurance that the prize awards will be very liberal and sufficiently extended to give all worthy entries recognition.

The shows and fairs are of great educational value to the purebred livestock interests, and it is doubtful if any breed has been as great a beneficiary as the Shorthorn. The strength of the Shorthorn exhibits have a bearing on the trade. In view of the large appropriations for prizes there should be no lack of strength in these exhibits.

TENDENCY TOWARD MILK

There is in all parts of this country a recognition of the necessity of maintaining an adequate milk supply, and that is reflected in part by the call for Shorthorn cows that show a decided milk tendency. Dairymen, farmers and breeders are all paying more attention to the milking qualities of their cows. This is a wholesome condition. It was an unfortunate tendency when the breeders of beef cattle minimized the value of milking qualities. In doing so they overlooked a basic fact and that the good milking cows invariably proved the better producers.

This is the time to encourage milking qualities in Shorthorn cows. The man who encourages milk production will be amply paid for his efforts, and in doing so he need sacrifice nothing in the matter of beef production.



Junior Shorthorn Calves, Wisconsin Baby Beef Show, Madison. This is Education of a Fundamental Nature.



Courtesy W. B. Ayer, Portland, Ore.

A Group of Milking Shorthorn Heifers in the Foothills Pasture

Photo by Hildebrand

Founding a Milking Shorthorn Herd

Some one once asked that famous old breeder, Jonas Whitaker, for advice on founding a herd of Shorthorns. The reply was to buy the best bull and two of the best females that he was financially able to buy, and if he wished a larger herd to buy a few females of the plainer kind and by breeding up and carefully weeding out the undesirable gradually work into a herd. How many of the men now founding herds of Shorthorns would do well to be guided by this sound advice of an old celebrity? Of course this is intended more for the man who is in moderate circumstances than it is for the rich man who is able to hire brains as well as buy high-priced cattle. And it is very generally recognized that it is the small breeder

By Lewis J. McMartin

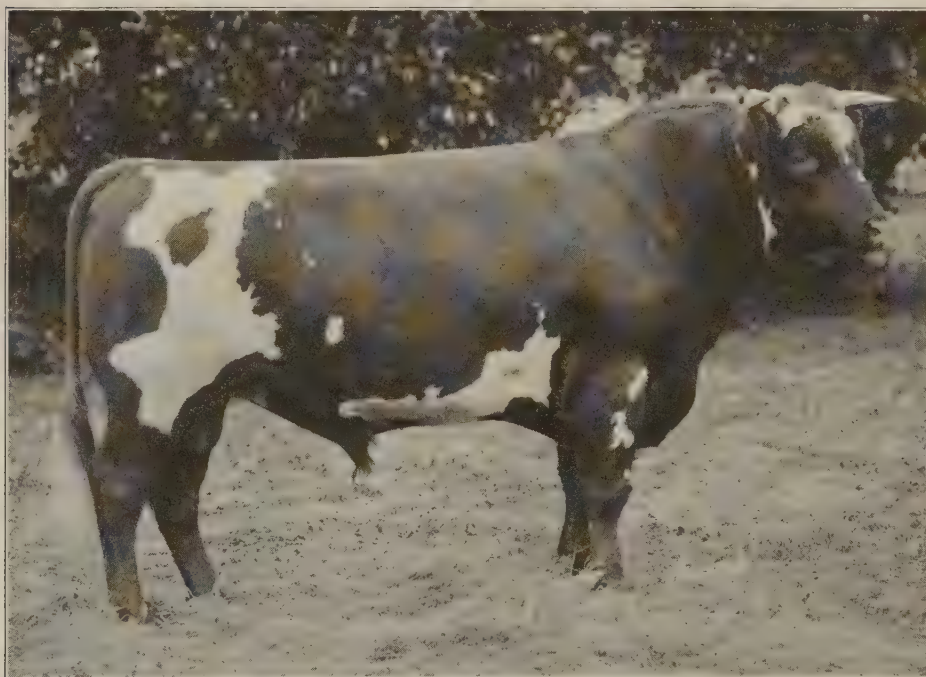
Claremont, Minn.

who is the backbone of the trade, as he is the man who supplies the farmer trade. And the farm is the place where all breeds must stand or fall on their merits.

There are several reasons which might be given for following this course. In the first place, the beginner will not be able to sell bulls at big prices to experienced breeders, for the simple reason that these men will not consider him able to breed the class of bulls they want. In the second place, he will find that he has a lot to learn about breeding cattle, and it is much better

to experiment with cheap cattle than with high-priced cattle. On the other hand, a few good ones will stimulate his pride in his herd and will help him to gain a reputation for owning and breeding good cattle.

Now let us consider a few other qualifications that would seem most essential for the beginner. In the first place he should have a deep love for cattle. He should take pleasure in caring for them and he should have at least some knowledge of feeds and feeding. Secondly, if he does not own a good farm, he should have one rented on a long-time lease. This farm should have plenty of good pasture, as it seems to me that it is almost impossible to raise good cattle without good grass. There should be a good, comfortable barn, not necessarily an expensive or an elaborate affair, but a place where cattle can be kept clean and dry and where the little calves will not be exposed to cold. There should also be plenty of storage room for feed. Either a silo or root cellar is very desirable, but not absolutely essential at first. And now for the cattle. Anyone who has tried to buy Milking Shorthorns recently has found that not only are they high in price but that they are hard to find. For this reason I am going to again call attention to the advice referred to at the beginning of this article. Buy two, or perhaps it would be better to say a few, good cows and a good bull. These cows should have been hand milked and have made a record of at least 8,000 pounds of milk in a year, or if heifers they should be from cows of this description. They should be good size, the kind that will at maturity weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, without being too heavily loaded with fat. Their backs should be broad and straight, the ribs well sprung, the skin thin and not too tight, the hair soft and silky, the body deep, the head feminine and the udder of good size and with four teats well placed.



Courtesy W. B. Ayer, Portland, Ore.

Foothills Corporal, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Bull, Pacific-International, 1919

Photo by Hildebrand

The bull should be the best possible. I once heard a prominent breeder say that if he was starting a herd and had only \$5,000 to put into his foundation stock he would put at least half of that amount in a bull.

In the selection of a bull particular attention should be paid to the udder of his dam. See that she has as near a perfect shaped udder as it is possible to get. In addition to this she should have made a good enough milk record to admit her to the "Record of Merit" list. The same qualifications should be looked for in the two nearest granddams, and, of course, a line of heavy milkers for several generations is very desirable. Some men consider that milking qualities of the dam of a pure-bred bull of paramount importance in his selection, but I like to look for a good individual as well. He should be good size—2,000 to 2,400 pounds at maturity is about right, with straight, broad back, the body deep and long, well covered with flesh; the head well set and masculine without a tendency toward coarseness; the skin thin and soft and covered with a coat of fine silky hair. In addition to this foundation it is well to have a number of cows that are what is termed "plainly bred." These cows can usually be bought from breeders of Scotch-topped or plain-bred cattle at prices ranging from \$200 to \$500. In this matter select cows which show some indications of milk and hand milk them. While many of them will not amount to so very much for milk, the amount of money invested is not large and their calves from a milking-bred bull will be likely to turn out well.

In the matter of feed and care the beginner will have some worry. A satisfactory ration can usually be worked out from the feeds raised on the farm. In winter some roots and silage should

be used. In addition feed any good milk-producing feed to cows in milk, but feed them well and give them a good chance to show what they will do as milkers. Keep records of the milk each cow gives. Make them official or semi-official if you can, but at least weigh and keep a daily record of the

The bull calves will need the whole milk a little longer than the heifers. Keep the bulls in good condition and try and have them ready to sell at from 10 to 15 months of age. Some breeders like to sell them a little younger, but we find this plan better for both the buyer and seller. A good grain ration can be made



Courtesy Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

Bellevue Daisy, Grand Champion Milking Shorthorn Female, San Francisco, 1919

milk production. Do this for your own satisfaction, and you will also find it a great help when you come to sell your young stuff. The young cattle should be grown out well. When very young give them whole milk until the time they begin to eat a little grain and then gradually change to skim milk.

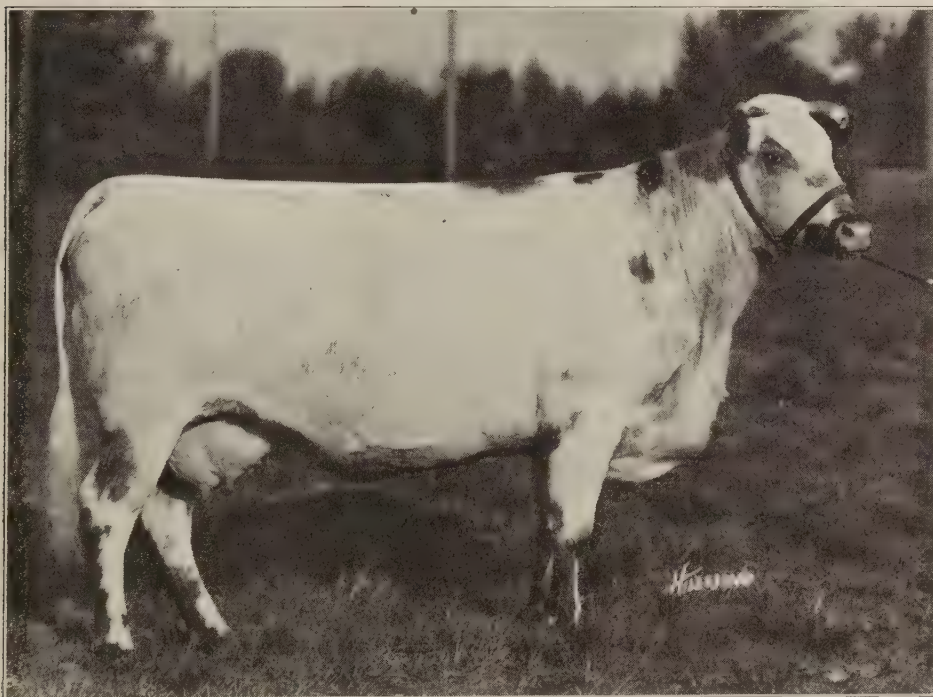
up of cracked corn, oats, bran and a little oil meal. Hay and silage are also a good feed for the young calves, but they will not need much of this rough feed, as their stomachs are small. The whole herd should be in good, thrifty condition all the time, as you never know when a buyer or visitor may drop in and the impressions he receives will be lasting.

I have not written this with the assumption that I am offering a fool-proof recipe for breeding cattle, but I do think that by following more or less closely a few of these suggestions and by mixing in a fair amount of common sense, good judgment and business ability that the beginner in moderate means will not find it entirely out of the question to some day own a valuable herd.

Shorthorn Steers Make Big Gains

Thos. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, made a fine record with 100 Shorthorn grade steers on a five months feed on grass beginning in May, 1919. The steers started on feed weighing 1,185 lbs and when sold weighed 1,591 lbs, making a gain of 406 lbs. This is a remarkable gain for so large a number. They sold at the farm for \$19 per hundredweight, \$301 per head, \$30,100.00 for the lot. At least one steer in the drove weighed 2,000 lbs and another exceeded 1,850 lbs.

There was scale and quality both represented.



Courtesy Thos. Harrison, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Photo by Hildebrand

Naomi 2d. A Prize-Winning Milking Shorthorn Cow



Courtesy Hay Brown, Springfield, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Grand Champion Steer Herd, International, 1919. Winners Over All Breeds.

Read These Questions and the Answers

Has the demand in your section for registered Shorthorns increased as compared with that of a year ago?

THOS. ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.—Yes, materially.

HAY BROWN, Springfield, Ill.—It is my opinion the demand has increased probably 80 percent for females and remained the same for bulls.

HARRY BLAKE, Duncan, Okla.—Yes.

G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.—Yes.

C. D. BELLOWS, Maryville, Mo.—It has, 25 percent.

S. G. ELIASON, Montevideo, Minn.—Yes.

DR. H. M. ELBERG, Woodland, Calif.—Five new herds have started in my section of the Sacramento Valley.

W. A. FORSYTHE, Greenwood, Mo.—Yes.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.—Yes.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.—Yes.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.—Yes, decidedly.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio.—At least 50 percent.

E. J. THOMPSON, Hurley, S. D.—Yes.

Are the farmers in your section buying purebred Shorthorns to take the place of grades?

THOS. ANDREWS—To a great extent.

HAY BROWN—A few of them.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—More than ever before.

C. D. BELLOWS—Quite a number of them.

S. G. ELIASON—They are beginning to do so to quite an extent.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Yes.

W. A. FORSYTHE—To a marked degree.

N. H. GENTRY—In some cases, but not as many as would find it to their interest to do so.

J. F. PRATHER—Not to any extent, for the reason our farmers are not raising many cattle.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—Yes.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Yes.

E. J. THOMPSON—To quite an extent.

What about the supply of Shorthorns in your section as compared with the demand? Is it greater or less than a year ago?

THOS. ANDREWS—The supply has not kept up with the demand.

HAY BROWN—Bull supply greater, female supply less.

HARRY BLAKE—Good ones less.

G. H. BURGE—The supply has increased some and the demand more.

C. D. BELLOWS—The supply is less compared with the demand.

S. G. ELIASON—A little less.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—The demand for Shorthorns has increased far above the supply and seems greater this year than ever before.

W. A. FORSYTHE—With an increased demand there are, I think, fewer cattle.

N. H. GENTRY—Demand exceeds the supply more than ever before.

J. F. PRATHER—The demand is greater, but not from our immediate section.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—The supply is greater, due to the fact that the herds are growing in numbers.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Less.

E. J. THOMPSON—The demand considerably greater.

Does your demand call for better breeding and individuality than formerly?

THOS. ANDREWS—It does. The farmer wants better bulls than ever and the breeder is demanding better breeding and individuality.

HAY BROWN—Yes.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—Better breeding from breeders, better individuals from farmers with no thought to breeding.

C. D. BELLOWS—It does.

S. G. ELIASON—The buyers are asking for both better breeding and individuality.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—It calls for better breeding.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Yes.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes.

J. F. PRATHER—Yes.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—We think it does, but we have always supplied two kinds of trade, one for the best and the other a cheaper kind.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—More so all the time.

E. J. THOMPSON—Yes.

What class of Shorthorns do your patrons favor and at what range of prices?

THOS. ANDREWS—Cattle of Scotch breeding, prices from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

HAY BROWN—Scotch females ranging from \$500 to \$1,000.

HARRY BLAKE—As good as they can pay for; about \$500 kind.

G. H. BURGE—Age of selling to farmers cuts some figure on prices; no difference to breeders and they all demand good ones at \$200 to \$1,000.

C. D. BELLOWS—They want them better each year and seem willing to pay liberally for what suits them.

S. G. ELIASON—Nearly all the buyers ask for Scotch Shorthorns and at from \$300 to \$1,000. There is a demand for some better females up to \$2,000 and bulls up to about \$5,000 with an occasional higher price. The average demand for bred females is at about \$800 to \$900.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Three classes:
1. Those of the better breeding individuals; prices range from \$500 to \$1,500.
2. Those of plain breeding, yet good individuals; prices from \$250 to \$500.
3. Those used on the ranges, mostly bulls, prices ranging from \$200 to \$500.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Our demand covers a diversified range of quality and values.

N. H. GENTRY—The better class at better prices than ever before.

J. F. PRATHER—The demand for good cattle is better than formerly and prices range from \$500 to \$5,000.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—We sell bulls to the farmers at prices ranging



Courtesy G. G. Clark, Savage, Mont.

Shorthorns in Pasture on Diamond D Ranch

from \$250 to \$500 and we sell cattle to breeders from \$800 up.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—The best we can breed and in price from \$600 to \$6,000.

E. J. THOMPSON—The best class; prices from \$1,000 up.

Do you notice more discrimination on the part of the buyer in the selection of bulls?

THOS. ANDREWS—Marked discrimination, both as to breeding and individual merit.

HAY BROWN—Yes.

HARRY BLAKE—Much more.

G. H. BURGE—Yes.

C. D. BELLOWS—We do.

S. G. ELIASON—Very much.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Yes, a great deal.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Yes.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes.

J. F. PRATHER—Yes.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—Yes.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Yes.

E. J. THOMPSON—Yes, they are looking for better bulls.

Have you ever known a time when there were as many highclass Shorthorn sires in service as at the present time?

THOS. ANDREWS—I have not.

HAY BROWN—No.

HARRY BLAKE—No.

G. H. BURGE—Never when so many lead or were given publicity.

C. D. BELLOWS—In my judgment there are more highclass Shorthorn sires in use than ever.

S. G. ELIASON—No.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—I have never known a time when there were so many highclass Shorthorn sires in service.

W. A. FORSYTHE—No.

N. H. GENTRY—No.



Courtesy Hay Brown, Springfield, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Grand Champion Shorthorn Load, International, 1919. Yearling Steers.



Courtesy A. D. Dunn, Wapato, Wash.

Photo by Hildebrand

Cumberland Cup 2d, a Class Winner in the Shows of the Northwest, 1919

J. F. PRATHER—I think there are more good bulls in use now than I ever knew.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—No.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—No.

E. J. THOMPSON—No.

Have you ever known of a man who conducted a Shorthorn breeding business for any considerable time who failed to make it pay?

THOS. ANDREWS—No.

HAY BROWN—No.

HARRY BLAKE—No.

G. H. BURGE—No one who had any native ability or real liking for the business. A few begin who are out of place.

C. D. BELLAWS—Not in recent years; if fair judgment is used the business will pay.

S. G. ELIASON—No.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Not when ordinary intelligent care is exercised in conducting the business.

N. H. GENTRY—Not if he took good care of his cattle.

J. F. PRATHER—Yes, but I think the same man would have failed in any other business.

C. H. PRESCOTT—No.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Absolutely not.

E. J. THOMPSON—No.

On the other hand, have you ever known a man to make any progress worth considering as a Shorthorn improver who failed to use good sires?

THOS. ANDREWS—Decidedly not.

HAY BROWN—No.

HARRY BLAKE—No.

G. H. BURGE—No.

C. D. BELLAWS—I have not.

S. G. ELIASON—No.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—It would be just as reasonable to expect good results in the production of grain from the use of low grade seed.

N. H. GENTRY—No.

J. F. PRATHER—No.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—No.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Absolutely not.

E. J. THOMPSON—No.

Do you think that every livestock farmer who is a reasonably good caretaker would be better off if he raised registered Shorthorns rather than grade cattle?

THOS. ANDREWS—I do.

HAY BROWN—If he is a good caretaker.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—As a rule, yes.

C. D. BELLAWS—They would be better off in more ways than one.

S. G. ELIASON—Yes.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—I believe he would if the conditions of his location were at all favorable for grade cattle.

W. A. FORSYTHE—That depends largely on local conditions and the personality of the individual.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes, most assuredly.

J. F. PRATHER—Yes.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—Yes, he would be raising some mighty good steers and his good cattle would find a ready demand.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Yes, indeed.

E. J. THOMPSON—I do.

Do you think that the average Shorthorn breeder would be better off if he made steers of his less desirable bull calves?

THOS. ANDREWS—Yes.

HAY BROWN—Yes.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—Yes.

C. D. BELLAWS—I do.

S. G. ELIASON—I believe the average breeder should make steers of nearly all of his bull calves.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Yes.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Not only the average breeder but all breeders.

N. H. GENTRY—As a rule, I am inclined to the belief he would be.

J. F. PRATHER—All breeders should be included for the best interests of the breed.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—Yes.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Yes, sir.

E. J. THOMPSON—Yes.

Is it your opinion that the policy of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association safeguards the interests of the beginners and the small breeders?

THOS. ANDREWS—Yes.

HAY BROWN—Yes.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—To some extent.

C. D. BELLAWS—The association is doing much to safeguard the interests of the numerous beginners and small breeders.

S. G. ELIASON—Yes, I am very much of that opinion. The association is doing great work in that line.



Courtesy Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Good Stamp, First Prize Aged Bull, Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration, Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Missouri



Courtesy Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Young Herd, Huron, S. D., and Sioux City, Iowa, 1919

DR. H. M. ELBERG—Yes, and it is very essential that they should.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Yes.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes, and of all breeders.

J. F. PRATHER—They are doing so, but should make the greatest effort possible along this line.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—Certainly, the Shorthorn Congress has proved this to the public. We think there is no breed association in America where the small breeder is more welcome.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—I certainly do.

E. J. THOMPSON—Yes.

Do you think that the beginner and small breeder have an equal chance in the association sales and livestock shows with the breeders longer established?

THOS. ANDREWS—The merit of his offering is the deciding factor.

HAY BROWN—Of course an old breeder with a good reputation can make better sales than a beginner on account of that reputation, but in all other respects I believe the beginner has equal opportunity.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—Yes.

C. D. BELLOWS—They do, and cattle of desirable quality and breeding are selling at pretty even values.

S. G. ELIASON—Yes, in so far as the association has to do with it. Every one has an equal chance in the selling end of the association sales. Whatever advantage the older breeder has is in prestige with the buyer.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—I believe the beginner has equally as good a chance in association sales and shows as those long established.

W. A. FORSYTHE—The records of our recent shows and sales answers the above question in a most emphatic way.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes, if he presents his cattle for sale in good flesh and condition.

J. F. PRATHER—It could hardly be expected that a new breeder could have an equal show with a breeder who had spent a lifetime at the business.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—We certainly do, if the cattle are in condition.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—I do.

E. J. THOMPSON—They do.

Have you observed that the demand for registered Shorthorns improves as the number of herds increase?

THOS. ANDREWS—I have.

HAY BROWN—Yes.

HARRY BLAKE—Yes.

G. H. BURGE—Yes.

C. D. BELLOWS—It does where good herds are established.



Courtesy Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Broadhooks Pride, First Prize Junior Yearling at the Pacific-International and Other Western Shows, 1919

S. G. ELIASON—Yes, I consider every good herd established in my section an asset to my herd. I do not consider a good breeder a competitor. He is a co-operator.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—It improves as the number increases.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Yes.

N. H. GENTRY—Yes.

J. F. PRATHER—Yes.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—We think it does.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Always.

E. J. THOMPSON—Yes.

What is your forecast as to the future demand for registered Shorthorns?

THOS. ANDREWS—The demand for registered Shorthorns is bound to expand so long as beef can be produced at a profit. Better Shorthorns increase the profits and reduce the cost. One can best look into the future by looking into the past. Note the ever increasing in-

terest at the ringside of the Shorthorn shows and sales.

HAY BROWN—I have great confidence in the future demand. I think a great many of the bulls now going out as such should be steered, but this will only tend to increase the demand for the right kind.

HARRY BLAKE—Good cattle will continue to bring good prices for years to come.

G. H. BURGE—Over a coming period of years, say five or more, the demand for good cattle should continue.

C. D. BELLOW—It looks like there would be an increased demand for good registered Shorthorns for a long time to come.

S. G. ELIASON—I am looking forward to a stronger demand. Not necessarily a higher top price, but a better price for the average sale and a much better demand for the plainer sorts. I am looking forward to a good demand for many

years to come. I am not only expecting to see these times, but am preparing to take advantage of them.

DR. H. M. ELBERG—In California and the northwest the future demand, in my opinion, is going to far exceed the supply. The greatest interest for better cattle and livestock has been more noticeable in the past three years than ever before.

W. A. FORSYTHE—Will the people ever quit eating beef?

N. H. GENTRY—The future looks bright to me.

J. F. PRATHER—Think it will increase.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS—We think the demand for good Shorthorns will be better than ever.

W. C. ROSENBERGER—Cannot help but improve.

E. J. THOMPSON — Exceptionally good.

Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration

At the Shorthorn Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration at Sni-a-Bar Farm, Oct. 1-2, established by the late Col. W. R. Nelson near Kansas City, Mo., more than 5,000 farmers and others were in attendance. The discussion of subjects closely allied with the demonstration were of special value. I. R. Kirkwood of The Kansas City Star outlined the plan of the demonstration, and announced prize awards to be offered in the Shorthorn Field Show, as follows: A silver cup by Mrs. Kirkwood for the grand champion bull of the show, and \$250 by Sni-a-Bar Farm; \$500 by Sni-a-Bar Farm for the premier breeder's prize, to go to the exhibitor of animals of his own breeding winning the largest number of points, the matter of classification to be worked out by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. E. W. Sheets of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., outlined plans being put into effect to make the country scrub-free. John R. Tomson, president of the Shorthorn Association, discussed the value

(Written by the Editor for the Breeder's Gazette)

to farmers of worthy sires. J. C. Swift, a local commission man, had something to say on the influence of breeding on the selling value of cattle. Dean F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture discussed the foreign demand for American livestock. Rarely has a gathering had the benefit of stronger and more useful addresses. The field show, the first to be held, will be made a part of the annual show circuit. It was held, as its name implies, in the open, the classes being drawn up on the heavily carpeted bluegrass pastures that stretch away in all directions from the Sni-a-Bar buildings. The exhibits were not extensive, but there was an abundance of quality, and in every respect the show served its purpose. The exhibitors were W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa; Fred C. Merry of Merryvale Farms, Kansas City; John Regier, Whitewater, Kans.; the Kansas Agri-

cultural College, Manhattan, and Sni-a-Bar Farm, and all had a share in the prizes. The ratings were made by Frank Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. The silver cup was awarded to Donald on Cumberland's Choice, the grand champion bull. Augusta's Champion, a dark roan, shapely junior bull calf, won the junior championship for Merryvale Farms. Donald's two-year-old heifer Clara 71st, a state fair grand champion, won the same honors here, although her right to the award was energetically contested by Merry's white senior heifer calf Mina Hedgewood. It is the purpose of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association to encourage this show with a liberal appropriation, and to keep it close to the soil, with professionalism eliminated, so far as it is practical to do so. The setting was perfect; a warm October sun shone on the broad expanse of green. Here and there on the wooded slopes that surround the 1,800-acre farm were brilliant splashes of red and yellow, betokening the autumn season.



Courtesy Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Original Cows Upon Which the Demonstration Was Started



The Shorthorn Sire Demonstration

The foundation for important educational work has been laid in the combined Shorthorn Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration at Sni-a-Bar Farm, near Kansas City, Mo. This farm, developed by the late Col. W. R. Nelson, is devoted to the advancement of the beef industry, particularly in the corn-belt. Col. Nelson's will provided that the operations at the farm should be conducted for a period of years in conformity to his original plan. His purpose was to demonstrate the improving power of Shorthorn sires on common cows. He accordingly purchased cows at the Kansas City market, selecting the common standard, and requiring that they be red in color, with limited exceptions. For use on the cows he purchased white Shorthorn bulls, thereby ensuring a large proportion of calves to be roan in color.

It was not the color that was a hobby with Mr. Nelson, but he recognized the responsiveness to feed on the part of roan Shorthorns at a time when the prevailing tendency among farmers and breeders was decidedly toward the all-red color. Under the plan adopted a considerable representation of heifers from the first cross and each successive cross was retained as an object lesson of the continuous improvement wrought by the increasing use of pure blood. The bull calves have been converted into steers and sold in Kansas City as a further object lesson in the practical value of using purebred sires.

The second demonstration recently was given, and the evidence of the interest manifested was revealed in the attendance, variously estimated from 5,000 to 7,000 men representing an extensive territory. In the various lots and paddocks were grouped the cattle of the several classes. Lot 1 contained several bulls used in the grading-up process, and representing the type that has been continuously used. Lot 2 included a dozen or more of the original cows with calves at side. Lot 3 was composed of cows of the first cross with calves at foot. There was a noticeable difference in type between these cows and those in Lot 2, and a positive difference in the type of the calves, the difference of course being in favor of the increased percentage of pure blood. Lot 4 contained first-cross heifers with their first calves, and Lot 5 second-cross heifers with their first calves. Here again the evidence was all in favor of the latter, as it was also in the case of lots 6 and 7, containing two-year-old heifers of the first cross, and two-year-olds of the second cross, and in Lots 8 and 9, where first and second-cross steers were displayed.

No more instructive exhibit was made than that of the ten best calves and the ten poorest calves in the herd shown with their dams. This comparison left little to be said in the matter of the value of milk production. The dams of the ten best calves were all good milkers. They appeared themselves in rather thin form, but the calves carried a thick flesh covering, and adhered closely to the standard beef form. Their quarters were well-

rounded, their ribs well-sprung, and their lines level. In the case of the ten poorest calves, the cows were for the most part in thrifty condition, and, to the casual observer, might have been preferred to the dams of the ten best calves. But these cows did not yield a sufficient quantity of milk, and the calves consequently showed a lack of thrift, scale and quality. They were also not shapely. To men inclined to overlook the value of milking qualities in beef cows this comparison should be instructive. In another lot a dozen or more purebred Shorthorn cows and heifers were exhibited, furnishing a striking contrast to the original foundation.

A further demonstration was provided by the Kansas Agricultural College in the way of combined beef and milk qualities, represented by several registered cows of Scotch breeding from the college herd. In appearance these cows adhere closely to beef conformation, and come from ancestry generally supposed to be far removed from milk production, yet the actual yield of the cows, though never having been hand-milked until they had nursed two or more calves, approximates 8,000 pounds. One, Pride's Bessie, is the first Scotch cow to be included in the Record of Merit list for milk production, and her yield of milk in one year amounted to 8,269 pounds. The class of aged cows in the Field Show brought out a group of strictly beef cows, so far as form is concerned, and Pride's Bessie stood second in the contest, and her stall-mate, The Matchless Queen, a 1,600-pound cow with a milk record for 9½ months of 7,408.2 pounds of milk, was awarded fourth



Courtesy Sni-A-Bar Farm, Grain Valley, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

First and Second Cross Steers Displayed at the Field Show and Purebred Sire Demonstration, Sni-A-Bar Farm, 1919

prize. There is a significance in this combination that is fundamental. Its recognition by men who would be successful producers of cattle efficiency is essential.

The hopeful sign in these comparisons furnished by the demonstration is the close study which they received from the thousands of farmers who attended. One heard no arguments as to the practical value of the purebred sire. The evidence was so clear that none failed to observe it. It is in this way

that this annual demonstration has become of great educational value, and will have a broad and definite relation to the improvement of beef producing methods on cornbelt farms. The day of the general use of the purebred sire is being brought nearer as a result.

* * *

If your neighbor's boy owned a purebred Shorthorn calf he might later become a Shorthorn breeder. Think it over.

Send in Your Cards

Your card should appear in the Breeders' Directory. We issue 44,000 copies of this magazine. The cost for these cards is \$10 per year, and to save book-keeping advance payment is required.

That's Good

The grand champion steer over all breeds at the Kentucky State Fair, Louisville was a yearling Shorthorn exhibited by Kenneth Caldwell, Paris, Ky.

It is the Type that Counts

There is a difference between owning cattle and being in the cattle business; a difference between a cattle producer and a cattle improver. There is a difference in the profits—gauged by the character of the animals produced.

Herewith are presented a few rough sketches suggestive of different types. I have not attempted to be painfully accurate in making these drawings, but they will serve to show the difference in types.



Figure I.

Figure I. shows the head of a bull inclined to coarseness and plainness. It will be noted that the face is entirely too long. A head of this character is often found on a bull of more than ordinary size, usually lacking in smoothness and inclined to be flat-sided. One does not travel far without observing in the pastures bulls with heads like this.



Figure II.

Figure II. shows a bull calf of apparent ruggedness. The head is quite satisfactory in conformation, but it will be noted that too much "leather" is below the jaw. This in itself is a suggestion of coarseness. It is a characteristic

By Frank D. Tomson

that is found more frequently in a breed other than Shorthorn, but it appears too often in our own herds.



Figure III.

Figure III. shows a typical Shorthorn head of clean, attractive character, possibly too mild in its expression, but otherwise quite free from criticism. The horns are well turned, the face sufficiently broad and well dished.



Figure IV.

Figure IV. is quite similar in conformation, but reveals more alertness and energy, suggestive of prepotency. It will be noted that the nostril is wide and open—a condition that is desired, furnishing an ample intake for fresh air. The eye is large and sufficiently prominent, indicative of virility and good health. The neck is full and well-rounded, the crest well-proportioned. One would expect to find a bull possessing a head of this character to be an impressive sire. This peculiarly clean-

cut head, strong but quiet expression, is characteristic of the Shorthorn.



Figure V.

Figure V. shows a head that might be expected to adorn a good feeder. Note the width of the muzzle, the large nostril, the broad face, the width between the eyes and the base of the horns. This head denotes the feeder rather than the sire. It lacks something in assertiveness and impressive masculinity.



Figure VI.

Figure VI. is of a different type, illustrating the sort to avoid. Yet in those sections where bovine improvement has not been carried on to any great extent, such heads as this are frequently seen on the cows that roam the woods or feed along the roadsides. There is a lack of good breeding clearly evident in the conformation and expression of this head. Note the distance between the eye and the nostril and the general indifferent, unresponsive expression as suggested by the outline.



Figure VII.

Figure VII. approaches the ideal in the head of a Shorthorn female. Note its clean, refined, almost classy appearance, its sweetness of expression. Note here the large nostril and the full, expressive eye, the shapely horn, the graceful lines and the well set neck. One would expect a cow possessing a head like this to be of pleasing conformation and a responsive breeder. It is significant that those who study deeply the problems of bovine improvement attach great importance to the character of the bovine head as indicative of the dependability of the animal as a producer.

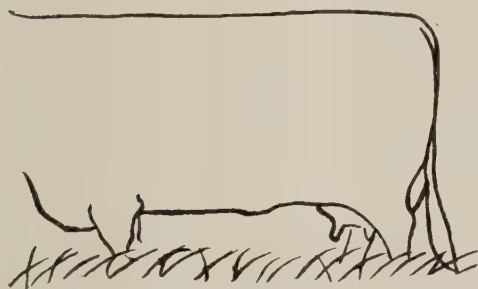


Figure VIII.

Figure VIII. shows the body outline of a Shorthorn cow approaching the ideal. Note the levelness of the back, the well-rounded, well-set quarters, the depth of body throughout and the large, well-formed udder. Combine a body like this and the head as shown in Figure VII. and little is left to be desired in the making of a Shorthorn matron. With an outline such as this, one usually finds a well-distributed and liberal flesh covering; the shoulders are usually well laid and the hips well covered. Note the graceful set of the tail-head. One thing to keep in mind in the selection of a brood cow or herd bull is ample depth of body such as is illustrated in Figure VIII.

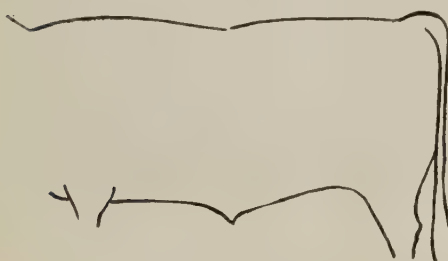


Figure IX.

Figure IX. shows a bad top line. The neck does not join smoothly to the shoulder and there is an unsightly break in the back, and the tail-head is rough and high. These are three faults that the beef buyer at the markets objects to and cuts the price in harmony with his prejudice against them. The overwhelming majority of beef animals sold at the markets are inspected and purchased by men on horseback and these defects along the top line, as shown in Figure IX. are quickly discernable and establish a bad impression with the purchaser. It should be remembered, too, that the highest priced cuts are found along the upper one-third of the carcass and defects appearing in that region are the more objectionable and costly on that account.



Figure X.

Figure X. shows a similar top line, and in addition both the front and rear flanks are cut too high and the quarter is spare—"cat hammed." There is not a feature shown in this outline that appeals to the favor of anyone familiar with correct bovine form.



Figure XI.

Figure XI. shows the top line inclined to bow up too much and the tail-head is also a trifle high. As a rule, when the top line is "humped" as in this case, the under line is apt to show a similar tendency. The appearance is not pleasing and it is advisable in the selection of breeding animals to avoid this peculiarity.

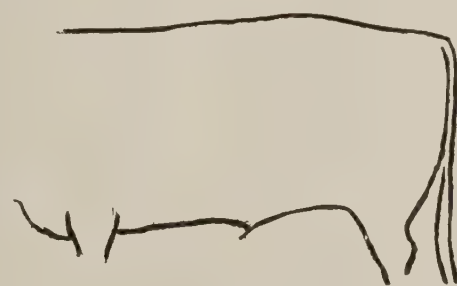


Figure XII.

Figure XII. illustrates the drooping rump—a characteristic that is found more generally among cattle imported

from the British Isles. It appears that the Scotch and British breeders have not developed the prejudice, against this peculiarity, that exists in this country. Its chief objection is its lack of beauty.



Figure XIII.

Figure XIII. approaches the ideal conformation for the Shorthorn bull. Note that the top and bottom lines run level; that the quarters are well proportioned and properly set; that the tail-head is perfect and that the neck joins the body in pleasing lines. Contrast this outline with the several that have preceded it, showing defects.

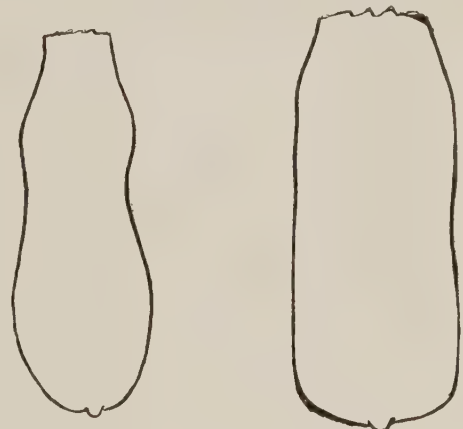


Figure XIV.

Figure XIV. shows a view looking downward over the backs. The one shows uneven side lines with flat fore-ribs as indicated by the in-curves back of the shoulders. Note, too, the tendency to narrowness at the rump. The other shows the straight side lines and ample thickness of the perfect beef carcass. Note the width back of the hips.

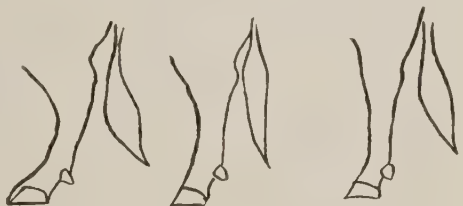


Figure XV.

Figure XV. shows the difference in conformation of the hind leg. Note that one is badly crooked, furnishing an inadequate support to an animal when it acquires any considerable weight. The one shown in the center approaches the correct position—not too crooked nor too straight, but designed to furnish the best support and stand the necessary travel. The one at the right is entirely too straight and interferes with the

proper movement when in action. The tendency of an animal of this conformation when it becomes heavy is to buckle forward.

I offer these few suggestions in the hope of enabling the readers of this magazine, who may not be skilled bovine critics, to more readily discern the peculiarities of animal form. These by no means cover the ground fully, but they draw attention to a few funda-

mental characteristics that everyone interested in livestock improvement must understand. It is a good practice to make comparisons of animals wherever found. When looking through a herd take time to note the difference in conformation. It is always an interesting study, and a profitable one if you have money invested in the business. An experienced judge will, at one quick glance, detect the defects and strong points of

the animals composing a group. An inexperienced person may spend hours among them without observing these defects. It is this ability to observe that makes a man skillful in his judgment. Here is an interesting feature: That the more skillful one becomes, the more readily one detects the different characteristics, the more deeply interested one becomes in animal improvement.

Shorthorns and the Denver Market

By W. N. Fulton

Editor The Denver Record-Stockman.

The record of the Shorthorn in the territory tributary to the Denver livestock market during the past year has been one of which the champions of any breed might well be proud. They have won a large share of the prizes at all of the western fairs and shows and the product of the Shorthorn herds of the intermountain country has topped the Denver market times without number in recent months. To enumerate the individual successes would be well nigh impossible, there have been so many, but a glance at a few of the most important of the achievements of the breed will be of interest.

To begin with at the National Western Stock Show in Denver in January, 1919, the Shorthorns made a wonderful showing, as they have at every show since the first one in 1906. Each successive year the showing made by the reds, whites and roans at the Denver stock show has improved as the herds of the west have improved in quality, and last year the number of new western herds, showing the highest quality reg-

istered Shorthorns, was so large as to elicit a great deal of favorable comment among the stock show visitors.

Side by side with the improvement in the herds of registered Shorthorn cattle in the west goes the improvement in quality of the Shorthorn range herds, of which there are many throughout the entire western range country. The Al. A. Neale and Howell Brothers herds of Montrose, Colo.; the E. H. Grubb & Son herd of Carbondale, Colo.; the J. H. Neal herd of Moffatt, Colo.; the herd of Tom Mostyn of Ouray, Colo.; that of Fred Weiss of Elizabeth, Colo., and many others all over the west have attracted special attention because of the splendid quality of the feeding steers they have produced.

At the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the Neale Shorthorns have won the grand championship honors over all breeds three times, while all of

the herds above mentioned and many others who produce Shorthorns, have won in the feeder classes at the Denver show, where the classes are larger and the competition is stronger than at any other feeder show in the country.

It was a load of Shorthorn feeding steers from the herd of Fred Weiss of Elizabeth, Colo., that won reserve championship honors at the 1919 National Western Stock Show at Denver, and it was a load of yearling Shorthorn feeding steers from the same herd that sold in the auction ring at that same show for \$20.75 per hundred weight, outselling the grand champion steers of the show and establishing a new high price record for feeding cattle—a record that has never been equaled before or since and that in all probability will stand for a long time to come as the high record for feeding cattle.

The popularity of the Shorthorn was shown in the auction ring where the registered Shorthorns were sold during the 1919 Denver show, when 76 head of breeding Shorthorns were sold at an



Courtesy Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.

Photo by Risk

Champion Steer Herd, Winners Over All Breeds, Texas State Fair, 1919

average price of \$381. Other sales have made higher averages, but these were not show animals. They were just good average Shorthorns in breeding condition, and the readiness with which they were taken by western breeders indicates the high regard in which the Shorthorn is held in the west.

On the market at Denver during the entire year Shorthorns have found favor with the packers as well as the feeder buyers. Many choice lots have been marketed here almost daily and many new records have been established by the Shorthorns. Stockmen find them good rustlers on the range, while feeders find that they make excellent gains in the feed lots. When they are finished and ready for the block there is never any question about the demand from packer buyers for a bunch of good Shorthorns. Buyers know from experience that they have the "kill" to them which makes them profitable to the butcher, and when there is a demand for any class of cattle a good bunch of

Shorthorns always finds favor with the packer buyer.

Three factors have been of material assistance in placing the Shorthorn breed in the enviable position which it occupies in the west today. The National Western Stock Show, with the opportunity there afforded to compare notes on improved breeding and to note the effect of the use of better sires, has done much to stimulate the development of the Shorthorn herds of the west as well as those of other breeds. The good work of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in furthering the interests of the Shorthorn breed in the west at every opportunity has also been of great benefit. Interests of western breeders have been carefully looked after at all points in the road by this association. They have offered liberal prizes at all of the leading western fairs and shows and have been untiring in bringing to the attention of western stockmen and farmers the advantages of the Shorthorn. The third important factor has been the

cooperation of western breeders themselves. Through their organization, the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, they have been active in promoting the best interests of the breed wherever possible. As individuals they have ever been ready to use progressive methods in their breeding, never hesitating when the infusion of new and better blood called for the expenditure of large sums of money. The Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association includes in its membership some sixty-five or seventy of the progressive breeders of the intermountain states, who are alive to the advantages of closer cooperation and who believe in the Shorthorn and are ready to boost their favorite breed at every opportunity. To their efforts is due in no small degree the present popularity of the Shorthorn in the west.

The Shorthorn breed is not only popular in the west but it is growing in popularity in amazing strides from year to year. The future of this breed in the western range country is bright indeed.

Purebred Sires Make the Profits

By Harry J. Boyts

Assistant County Agent Leader, South Dakota

Fourteen representative counties of South Dakota were surveyed by the farm bureaus to secure some definite figures on the use and value of purebred sires. The results are very comparable to the whole state.

Sixty-five percent of all the sires in the herds of cattle are grades or scrubs, as shown by a compilation of the reports of the survey. About twenty-five percent of the purebred sires are inferior, according to a part of the reports. Thus only twenty-six percent of the sires used would be desirable. Five counties reported an average of fifty-two percent purebred sires used.

A part of the surveys brought out figures showing the superior value of purebred sires. The average herd of twenty grade cows returned \$540 more profits during 1918 where purebred sires were used than where grade or scrub sires were used. With the elimination of the inferior purebred sires, which amounts to twenty-five percent of them, the estimated figures would be very near \$800

more profit annually in each herd. A man should not hesitate long in paying \$300 to \$500 for a good purebred sire to head a grade herd of cows. There would be a fine profit the first year above the expense of paying the entire price of the sire.

There are about 946 breeding herds of cattle in the average county where this survey was conducted. The profits on sixty-five percent or 615 herds of cattle could be increased \$540 per herd by using purebred sires, according to the estimates compiled. Thus there would be an increased profit of \$332,100 by using all purebred sires in each county. There are sixty-five agricultural counties in the state; adding the increased value of \$332,100 to each county would mean \$21,626,500 more clear profit to the livestock men of the state by replacing grade sires with purebred sires.

The farm bureaus secured this livestock survey by sending circular letters to representative farmers in each township, from the township assessors and personal visits to livestock men in the townships not reporting.

The county farm bureau offers the best opportunity for assistance in securing the needed purebred sires in every community. The county agents, the paid leaders of the county farm bureaus, have been doing an invaluable service for the farmers in South Dakota in helping to locate the desirable type and kind of highgrade and purebred livestock. Further service in the feeding and care of the sires and herds is being rendered by the county agents.

The improvement of the livestock business will come when the average herd of cattle is made better. The experience of all breeders has been that the cheapest and most practical way to do this is to use the best sires. Mr. Houston Secretary of Agriculture, says: "Farming in the United States will be made profitable and interesting when the average farmer knows and practices the best methods that experiment stations and the best farmers have found to be safe and permanent systems to follow." This is equally true in respect to using good purebred sires in all herds of grade cattle. The definite results of this livestock survey show the number of inferior sires still being used in South Dakota, and proves the value of using the good type of sires. The definite cooperation of the livestock breeders with the county farm bureaus should make it possible to add a large number of good purebred sires to the herds of cattle in South Dakota. Let's make the goal, a purebred sire on every farm.



Photo furnished by Wm. Hartnett

Fellipar Lees; a Show Winner in the British Isles Included in the Hartnett Importation



Photo furnished by Wm. Hartnett

The \$52,000 Edgcote Hero, Bred by the Edgcote Shorthorn Co., Scotland

The Final Champions of 1919

IDAHO STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior and grand champion bull, Silver Star, Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; senior champion female, O. J.'s White Gloster, Maxwell-Miller; junior and grand champion female, Hercules Victoria, Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR (Sacramento)

Senior champion bull, Hallwood Flash, T. B. Dibblee Est., San Francisco, Calif.; junior and grand champion bull, Bashan Augusta, T. B. Dibblee Est.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.; junior champion female, King's Countess, T. S. Glide.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Foothills Pioneer, Thomas Harrison, Santa Rosa, Calif.; junior champion bull, Count Tickford, Thomas Harrison; senior and grand champion female, Lady Beatrice, Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun, Calif.; junior champion female, Glen Dorothy, Thomas Harrison.

MEMPHIS TRI-STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Scotch Gloster, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; senior champion female, Carrie's Last, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior and grand champion female, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th, Lespedeza Farm.

KANKAKEE INTERSTATE FAIR (Kankakee, Ill.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Miss Ramsden's Dale, Stoutemeyer & McGreal, Chatsworth, Ill.; junior champion bull, Thaxton's Defender, Pat Kehiler & Sons, Kankakee, Ill.; senior and grand champion female, Whitehall Queen, Stoutemeyer & McGreal; junior champion female, Victoria of Tanniswood, Pat Kehiler & Sons.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS FAIR (Danville, Ill.)

Senior champion bull, Knight Sultan, McCray & Fowler; junior and grand champion bull, Edgcote Sultan, L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill.; senior and grand champion female, Gloster Lady 7th, L. F. Boyle; junior champion female, Pride of Scots 3d, L. F. Boyle.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Dale Villager, Pine Run Farm, Penllyn, Pa.; junior and grand champion bull, Argonaut, M. & J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.; senior and grand champion female, Carrie's Last, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion female, Brawith Rose 2d, M. & J. Schaffner.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston's Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Walgrove Chieftain, Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y.; senior and grand champion female, Lady Mary, Walnut Grove Farm; junior champion bull, Glenwood Beauty J. E. & C. B. Wade.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Royal Linwood, Andrew E. Lee, Vermilion, S. D.; junior and grand champion bull, Dale Cumberland Jr., Baldwin Farms, Ellendale, N. D.; senior and grand champion female, Linwood Bonny, Powell & Sons, Linn Grove, Iowa; junior champion female, Lady Marengo 12th, McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D.

BLUE GRASS FAIR (Lexington, Ky.)

Junior and grand champion bull, Meadow Brook Brace, Goff & Rice, Paris, Ky.; senior and grand champion female, Lady Missie 23d, Goff & Rice; junior champion female, Lady Missie 24th, Goff & Rice.

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Lespedeza Collynie, L. L. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn.; junior champion bull, Scotch Gloster, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; senior champion female, Lovely of Parkdale 13th, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior and grand champion female, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th, Lespedeza Farm.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (Hutchinson)

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Marshal's Gift, Howell Rees & sons; senior champion female, Clara 71st, W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

INTERSTATE LIVESTOCK FAIR (Sioux City, Iowa)

Senior champion bull, Royal Linwood, Andrew E. Lee, Centerville, S. D.; junior and grand champion bull, Fair Sultan Jr., McCone Bros., Redfield, S. D.; senior champion female, Linwood Bonnie, Powell & Sons, Linn Grove, Iowa; junior and grand champion female, Barmpton Leila, Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION AND DAIRY SHOW

Senior champion bull, Dale Villager, Pine Run Farm, Penllyn, Pa.; junior and grand champion bull, Argonaut, M. & J. Schaffner, Erie, Pa.; senior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Mina 12th, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior champion female, Brawith Rose 2d, M. & J. Schaffner.

OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Gay Thistle, J. E. Crosbie; senior champion female, Clara 71st, W. Preston Donald, Clio, Iowa; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

OKLAHOMA FREE STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior champion bull, Villager Seal, Frank R. Edwards; senior champion female, Golden Princess, J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.; junior and grand champion female, Missie of Oakdale 2d, Frank R. Edwards.

TEXAS STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Pride of Oakdale, Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio; junior champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; senior and grand champion female, Carrie's Last, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion female, Missie of Oakdale 2d, Frank R. Edwards.

OZARK STOCK SHOW

Senior champion bull, Rosewood Radium, W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.; junior and grand champion bull, Royal Sultan, Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; senior champion female, Amy's Princess, W. A. Forsythe & Sons; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR (Shreveport)

Senior champion bull, Diamond Goods 2d, McMahon Stock Farm, De Ridder, La.; junior and grand champion bull, Orange Sultan, A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; senior and grand champion female, Blossom, A. B. Campbell; junior champion female, Wonder of Anoka, J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas.

LOS ANGELES LIVESTOCK SHOW

Senior champion bull, Hallwood Flash, T. B. Dibblee Est., San Francisco, Calif.; junior and grand champion bull, Bashan Augusta, T. B. Dibblee Est.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.; junior champion female, King's Countess, T. S. Glide.

WESTERN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW (Spokane, Wash.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Mount Victoria Stamp, Hill-McClelland Cattle Co., Livingston, Mont.; junior champion bull, Superb Prince, Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.; senior champion female, Scottish Jane 4th, G. W. DeLay, Hot Lake, Ore.; junior and grand champion female, Hercules Topsy 2d, Day & Rothrock.

CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL (San Francisco)

Senior and grand champion bull, Gainford Matchless, Caledonia Farms, San Francisco, Calif.; junior champion bull, Bashan Augusta, T. B. Dibblee Est., San Francisco, Calif.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.; junior champion female, King's Countess, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.

(Milking Shorthorns)

All championships awarded to Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun, Calif.

WESTERN ROYAL (Lewiston, Idaho)

Senior and grand champion bull, Mount Victoria Stamp, Hill-McClelland Cattle Co., Livingston, Mont.; junior champion bull, Hercules Topsman, Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.; senior and grand champion female, O. J.'s White Gloster, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock.

PACIFIC-INTERNATIONAL (Portland, Ore.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Mount Victoria Stamp, Hill-McClellan Cattle Co.; junior champion bull, Gainford Guardian, Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide; junior champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Foothills Corporal, W. B. Ayer, Carlton, Ore.; junior champion bull, Count Tickford, Thos. Harrison, Santa Rosa, Calif.; senior champion female, Bellevue Daisy, Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun, Calif.; junior and grand champion female, Duchess H., Thos. Harrison.

(Continued from page 18)

selection and fitting of a good prize winning baby beef animal entail considerable expense and the boys or girls bringing out good calves should receive encouragement and sufficient remuneration to furnish an incentive for greater effort. On the other hand, it seems wrong to expect institutions to contribute extra money for inferior calves that have been poorly cared for.

Suggestions for Changes

If suggestions for changes are in order it seems to us that the short time calf club should be abandoned after the first or second year's trial. The short time club serves its purpose of perfecting an organization, and enabling those in charge to determine the boys and girls showing the most promise.

The short time club is not constructive enough and buying calves to sell in six months at public sale savors too much of speculation and not enough of constructive breeding. Carrying calves over a twelve month period is a step in the right direction, but the feeding and caring for cows or bred heifers is much more valuable from an educational viewpoint and much more constructive from the angle of livestock improvement.

A plan whereby young cows four or five years old with a calf at foot and bred again, or right up to calving, or young bred heifers, could be placed in charge of boys or girls and cared for by them through the calving period and either the cow or calf retained seems to be approaching the ideal in club work. The banks can cooperate in this work, too, and either a longer term note or notes with privilege of renewal at six months' intervals may be taken. The calves as fast as they approach sale age may be made to pay for the cows. Here is a permanent proposition which opens up to the boy or girl the fascination of

Conclusions

On the whole, the calf clubs have been very successful. The boys and girls have invariably been taught a measure of responsibility. In some cases they have learned that, in business, not all deals turn a profit. The long time project is thus more valuable than the short. The relationship with the bank teaches them the meaning of an obligation. They have also learned the value of a good calf and the necessity of selecting good ones. No doubt they have been impressed with the adage that "well bought is half

Shorthorn Carlots
Average Highest

The average price paid for carlots of Shorthorn steers at the International in December was \$25.69 per hundredweight. The next highest average was the Angus at \$25.56, including the grand champion load which, as a matter of course, brought the high price of the show \$45. The average on the Hereford carlots was \$25.11. The champion Shorthorn load brought \$35, which was \$5 more than the champion Hereford load and except for the grand champion load the highest price of the show.

It is interesting to note that the yearling Shorthorn carlots averaged \$26.88 as against the Angus yearlings at \$25.73 and the Herefords at \$25.30. Both the Angus and Hereford yearlings show a loss, \$.46 and \$.85 respectively, while the Shorthorn sold \$.13 higher than a year ago in spite of the lower level of prevailing values, which ranged \$2.02 below 1918 on the entire lot sold.

Public Sales

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 5.

THE OTIS HERD (Milking Shorthorns).
Sold for. Average.
12 bulls \$ 277
24 females 580
Top bull \$ 485
Top female, imp. Waterloo Maid
30th 1,150

STAUNTON, VA., Sept. 5.

AUGUSTA COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
21 bulls \$ 214
25 females 293
46 head 257
Top bull, Vint Hill Strongbow... \$ 500
Top female, Pansy 2d..... 505

LUCERNE, IND., Sept. 10.

MAURICE WINN.

Sold for. Average.
51 head \$41,050 \$ 905
Top female, imp. Augusta 93d... 1,625

ANDERSON, IND., Sept. 11.

DONNELLY BROS.

Sold for. Average.
5 bulls \$ 535
35 females 714
40 head \$28,710 711
Top bull, Roan Cumberland 2d... 700
Top female, Lavender Mina & bc. 1,825

WARREN, OHIO, Sept. 27.

C. W. CLARK (Milking Shorthorns).

Sold for. Average.
61 head \$32,735 \$ 511
Top bull, Cascade Golden 1,120
Top female, imp. Wild Rose 1,200

PENNSIDE, PA., Sept. 29.

M. & J. SCHAFFNER.

Sold for. Average.
46 head \$ 469
Top bull, Velvet Dale 2d..... \$ 300
Top female, Pine Grove Girl..... 2,000

HAIGLER, NEB., Sept. 30.

L. E. CREWS.

Sold for. Average.
19 bulls \$10,955 \$ 575
104 females 650
123 head 78,390 639
Top bull, Grand Fortune..... 4,000
Top female, Lady Douglas 13th... 2,150

GRANDIN, N. D., Oct. 4.

B. W. AYLOR.

Sold for. Average.
55 head \$ 680
Top bull, Victor Sultan..... \$ 1,325
Top female, Oak Lawn Lassie... 2,650

AMERICAN ROYAL (Kansas City)

Senior champion bull, Violet's Dale, H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; junior and grand champion, Marshal Joffre, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.; senior champion female, Hercules Topsy, H. Rees & Sons; junior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, W. A. Forsythe & Sons.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Senior and grand champion bull, Lespedeza Collynie, L. L. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn.; junior champion bull, Maxwellton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Calif.; junior champion female, Lavender 47th, G. C. Beeching, Dewinton, Alberta.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 8.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
16 bulls \$ 7,990 \$ 499
32 females 9,800 306
48 head 17,790 370
Top bull, Avon's Crown..... 5,500
Top female, Belle of Waterloo.. 800

PARIS, ILL., Oct. 8 and 9.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
22 bulls \$ 200
100 females 302
122 head 276
Top bull, White Knight..... \$ 1,000
Top female, Queen Quality 2d... 1,550

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, Oct. 10.

I. E. OGLESBEE.

Sold for. Average.
21 head \$10,130 \$ 483
Top bull, Lustrous Major..... 225
Top female, imp. Gunthorpe Missie
5th 1,325

GENEVA, IOWA, Oct. 10.

W. V. McCART.

Sold for. Average.
6 bulls \$ 790 \$ 131
30 females 6,395 213
36 head 7,185 200
Top female, Buttercup..... 925

XENIA, OHIO, Oct. 11.

GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
11 bulls \$ 154
43 females 312
54 head \$15,135 281
Top bull, Oakland Dale..... 315
Top female, Lady Lustre..... 800

FARMLAND, IND., Oct. 13.

GREENE BROS., BLY & BATES AND CARL NENSTIEL.

Sold for. Average.
9 bulls \$ 171
53 females 377
62 head 21,520 347
Top female, Rosa Magdalene... 1,000

HUNTERTOWN, IND., Oct. 15.

FORT WAYNE DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
8 bulls \$ 210
60 females \$30,000 500
68 head 31,680 466
Top bull, Glenarra Flash..... 450
Top female, Glenarra Ury..... 1,800

WOODLAND, CALIF., Oct. 16.

ROSELAWN HERD.

Sold for. Average.
44 head \$26,175 \$ 609
Top bull, Crescent Dale..... 2,000
Top female, Rosie Mayflower... 2,200

FAIRMONT, IND., Oct. 17.

S. B. LEACH AND T. E. McVICKER.

Sold for. Average.
4 bulls \$ 845 \$ 211
35 females 10,495 309
39 head 11,340 291
Top bull, Snowball Wonder.... 435
Top female, Cumberland Belle 3d 660

ROSEBURG, ORE., Oct. 18.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
11 bulls \$ 214
11 females 235
22 head \$ 4,930 225
Top bull, Prince 400
Top female, Poweshiek Beauty... 400

CADIZ, OHIO, Oct. 18.

HARRISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
9 bulls \$ 209
51 females 430
60 head \$23,811 396
Top bull, Maxwellton Select.... 325
Top female, Millbrook Lady... 2,000

JANESVILLE, WIS., Oct. 20.

ROCK COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.
47 head \$19,995 \$ 425
Top female, Janesville Rose 91st
and cc. 1,025

FILER, IDAHO, Oct. 21.

H. H. SCHILDMAN AND J. G. HAYDEN.

Sold for. Average.
38 females \$13,645 \$ 360
Top female, Daisy Dean 2d..... 960

DYSART, IOWA, Oct. 21.

ZOBEL BROS.

7 bulls		\$ 464
48 females	\$31,225	650
55 head	35,475	645
Top bull, Westlawn Elect.	850	
Top females, Mina's Pride and Royal Goods, each	1,500	

BUHL, IDAHO, Oct. 22.

BIG SPRINGS RANCH.

7 bulls		\$ 262
27 females	8,550	326
34 head	19,395	306
Top bull, Clansman	650	
Top females, The Mound's Mary and Mary Plate, each	545	

LOWDEN, IOWA, Oct. 22.

C. L. McCLELLAN.

9 bulls		\$ 809
39 females	29,425	754
48 head	36,705	764
Top bull, Champion Gainford	2,125	
Top female, Matchless 14th	1,525	

CLARENCE, IOWA, Oct. 22.

E. B. HOYMAN.

5 bulls		\$ 822
36 females		643
41 head		665
Top bull, Rusper	2,200	
Top female, Silver Mist and cc.	3,050	

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO, Oct. 23.

C. A. McMASTER.

6 bulls		\$ 683
36 females	19,900	553
42 head	24,000	573
Top bull, Proud Lad	1,750	
Top female, Golden Plume 3d	1,100	

CLARENCE, IOWA, Oct. 23.

E. COSGRIFF & SON.

9 bulls		\$ 424
28 females		645
37 head	\$21,880	591
Top bull, Village Lead	1,010	
Top female, Cherry Flower	2,000	

MACKINAW, ILL., Oct. 23.

G. H. HOFFMAN.

34 head	\$14,930	\$ 436
Top bull, Sultan's Model	675	
Top female, Collynie Augusta	1,025	

KINGSLEY, IOWA, Oct. 24.

J. W. DUGAN & SONS.

6 bulls		\$ 349
50 females		349
56 head		349
Top bull, Gainford's Clipper	510	
Top female, Roan Lady 12th	2,000	

BURLEY, IDAHO, Oct. 24.

W. S. FRENCH & SON.

33 females	\$12,225	\$ 370
Top female, Miss Orange 4th	2,175	

HORNICK, IOWA, Oct. 25.

R. N. RAWSON.

50 head		\$ 250
Top animal, Lakewood Butterfly	625	

WESTPOINT, IND., Oct. 28.

JESS C. ANDREW.

9 bulls		\$1,450
32 females		1,315
41 head	\$55,150	1,345
Top bull, Pine's Renown	5,000	
Top female, Lespedeza Augusta 10th	3,000	

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 28.

NORTH DAKOTA LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

52 head		\$ 395
Top bull, Royal Star	1,300	
Top females, Crimson Lady and Cleora of Zion, each	660	

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 29.

LESPEDEZA FARM AND J. O. BOZARTH.

49 head	\$68,500	\$1,390
Top bulls, Lespedeza Rustler and Illini Sultan, each	1,000	
Top female, Countess Julia 2d and cc.	4,000	

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 30.

A. D. SCOTT.

2 bulls		\$ 272
44 females		208
46 head		211
Top bull, Wilmascot	280	
Top females, Wilmascot Precious and Wilmascot Labelle, each	500	

TIFFIN, OHIO, Oct. 30.

FRANK R. EDWARDS.

49 females		\$1,106
51 head	\$56,550	1,108
Top bull, Pride's Augusta	1,325	
Top female, Oakdale Rosewood 4th and cc.	3,250	

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Nov. 4.

W. T. STAUTZ.

58 head		\$21,175
Top bull, Cumberland Gloster	600	
Top female, Fancy Robin	600	

EGAN, S. D., Nov. 4.

L. E. DAILEY AND WM. DAILEY & SON.

40 head		\$ 377
Top bull, Gloster Dale	1,500	
Top female	1,550	

LONDON, OHIO, Nov. 5.

MADISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

54 head		\$11,525
Top bull, Oakdale Chief	300	
Top female, Roan Rose	410	

MORTON, ILL., Nov. 5.

TAZEWELL COUNTY (ILL.) SHORTHORN ASSOCIATION.

59 head		\$16,780
Top bull, Leslie's Monarch	500	
Top female, Queen Charlotte 7th	685	

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Nov. 6.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

6 bulls		\$ 610
25 females	11,450	458
31 head	15,110	500
Top bull, Orden's Sultan	900	
Top female, Wiflowbrook Maid	1,000	

LONDON, OHIO, Nov. 6.

WM. BRENNAN.

47 head		\$ 201
Top bull, Golden Spicy	265	
Top female, Sultana	525	

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 7.

S. G. ELIASON AND F. C. LANDON.

47 head		\$ 777
Top bull, Premier Archer	1,200	
Top females, Roan Coronet and Princess Coronet, each	1,450	

MT. VERNON, S. D., Nov. 7.

MILLER BROS.

14 bulls		\$ 216
30 females		288
44 head		245
Top bulls (three), each	300	
Top female, Fairview Victoria	1,200	

DODGEVILLE, WIS., Nov. 10.

O. J. DOLL.

40 head		\$ 234
Top bull, Villager's Chief	525	
Top female, Susan Lind 2d	570	

SPRING GREEN, WIS., Nov. 10.

BEAR & SON.

10 bulls		\$ 259
29 females		262
39 head	10,190	261
Top bull, Lancaster Baron	800	
Top female, Alfani 2d	525	

MACON, MO., Nov. 10.

MACON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

10 bulls		\$ 195
23 females		434
33 head	\$11,925	361
Top bull, Bapton Roan	735	
Top female, Lady Butterfly 2d and cc.	800	

PARIS, ILL., Nov. 11.

BLAKEY & RODES.

4 bulls		\$ 551
22 females	16,950	770
26 head	19,155	733
Top bull, Gipsy's Heir	1,550	
Top female, Avondale's Secret	1,150	

S. OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 11.

HOWELL REES & SONS.

2 bulls		\$ 600
47 females		969
49 head	\$46,750	954
Top bull, Marshal Gift	1,000	
Top female, Hercules Topsy	3,300	

ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 11.

WINDISH & SCHMIDT.

4 bulls		\$ 365
39 head	13,120	356
Top bull, Royal Victor	650	
Top female, Gladys' Maid	610	

CENTRALIA, MO., Nov. 12.

VARIOUS BREEDERS.

5 bulls		\$ 575
48 females		808
53 head	\$41,655	786
Top bull, Rosewood's Best	1,500	
Top female, Lady Lavender and cc.	2,575	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 12.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

25 bulls		\$ 275
49 females	15,585	310
74 head	22,465	303
Top bulls, Champion Villager and Proud Missie, each	1,000	
Top female, Clipper of Glenview	1,100	

COLO, IOWA, Nov. 12.

E. R. SILLIMAN.

45 head		\$42,575
Top bull, Hallmark's Stamp	1,600	
Top female, Clara 75th	3,000	

WALTON, NEB., Nov. 12.

RETZLAFF BROS.

15 bulls		\$ 426
39 head	20,105	515
Top bull, Type's Pride	2,000	
Top female, Snowflakes Fame	1,500	

NEWTON, IOWA, Nov. 13.

GEO. EGGERT.

33 females		\$18,730
Top female, Oaklawn's Pride	2,100	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 13.

C. T. NELSON & SONS.

5 bulls		\$ 331
38 females		1,110
43 head	\$45,155	1,050
Top bull, Memory's Crown	500	
Top female, Rosebud and cc.	2,200	

MEXICO, MO., Nov. 13.

S. P. EMMONS & SON.

6 bulls		\$ 396
36 females	26,575	735
42 head	28,855	690
Top bull, imp. Proud Emblem	725	
Top female, Graceful Rosebud and cc.	2,100	

BOWLING GREEN, MO., Nov. 14.

COMBINATION SALE.

9 bulls		\$ 296
29 females		405
38 head		353
Top bull, Lord Esterbrook	800	
Top female, Village Jealousy	1,025	

GALESBURG, ILL., Nov. 14.

BEN DUNN.

2 bulls		\$ 890
46 females	45,045	980
48 head	45,935	957
Top bull, Clipper's Diamond	540	
Top female, Roan Mysie 5th and cc.	2,150	

PRAIRIE CITY, IOWA, Nov. 14.

W. E. GRAHAM & SONS AND F. E. BROWN.

5 bulls		\$ 732
31 females		567
36 head	\$21,245	590
Top bull, Royal Victor	2,000	
Top female, Champion Queen	1,400	

HOLDEN, MO., Nov. 15.

F. A. MCWETHY.

8 bulls		\$ 289
40 females	10,635	266
48 head	12,940	270
Top bull, True Sultan	790	
Top female, Violet Lass 2d	800	

KAHOKA, MO., Nov. 15.

J. W. McDERMOTT, WM. MILNE AND MILLER & PETERSON.

47 head		\$ 780
Top bull, Pride of All	1,325	
Top female, Royal Goods	2,100	

HARPER, KAN., Nov. 17.

COL. H. L. BURGESS.

4 bulls		\$ 470
40 cows	11,835	296
44 head	13,715	312
Top bull, White Marshal	1,075	
Top female, Lavender Sultana	850	

MANCHESTER, IOWA, Nov. 18.

J. C. NIEMAN & SON.

11 bulls		\$ 227
26 females	8,780	338
37 head	11,280	305
Top bull, Sultan Denmark	500	
Top female, Iowa Beauty	600	

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 20.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

22 bulls		\$ 910
32 females	24,825	783
54 head	44,825	830
Top bull, Superb Prince	3,500	
Top female, Little Sweetheart	2,200	

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 20.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

9 bulls		\$ 925
28 females	31,700	1,132
37 head	40,025	1,081
Top bull, Village Alderman	1,600	
Top female, Roan Princess and cc.	3,100	

SPOKANE, WASH., Nov. 20.

WESTERN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

91 head		\$25,475
Top bull, Red Baron	500	
Top female, Champion's Lady	575	

AURORA, ILL., Nov. 22.

KANE COUNTY SHORTHORN CALF CLUB.
 29 head \$ 7,565 \$ 269
 Top bull, Young Dale 300
 Top female, Roan Lady 385

GALESVILLE, WIS., Nov. 24.

G. D. ARNOLD AND GROVER BROS.
 Sold for, Average.
 36 head \$ 8,255 \$ 220
 Top bull, Clipper Model 295
 Top female, Good Lassie 775

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Nov. 24.

MANEY BROS.
 Sold for, Average.
 52 females \$18,875 \$ 363
 Top female, Superb Lady 950

PLAIN CITY, OHIO, Nov. 25.

HARRY C. ROBEY.
 Sold for, Average.
 36 head \$13,875 \$ 357
 Top bull, Flossie's Manor 710
 Top female, Escana Missie 2,000

ST. JOSEPH, ILL., Nov. 26.

M. E. LEIGH AND V. E. VARNER.
 Sold for, Average.
 54 head \$18,650 \$ 343
 Top bull, Challenger 610
 Top female, Jilt Queen 2d 725

NOBLESVILLE, IND., Nov. 28.

JOHN OWEN.
 Sold for, Average.
 6 bulls \$1,066
 36 females 1,117
 42 head 46,610 1,108
 Top bull, Royal Choice 2d 2,900
 Top female, Missie A 2,495

WAUKESHA, WIS., Nov. 29.

ANOKA FARMS.
 Sold for, Average.
 19 bulls \$51,800 \$2,726
 35 females 2,584
 54 head 142,150
 Top bull, Champion Bandmaster 5,800
 Top female, Clipper Anoka 10th 4,300

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 4.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
 Sold for, Average.
 12 bulls \$24,950 \$2,079
 32 females 77,650 2,426
 44 head 102,600 2,331
 Top bull, Scotch Gloster 6,000
 Top female, Lovely of Parkdale 6,500
 15th

PIPER CITY, ILL.

FRANK STADLER.
 Sold for, Average.
 36 head \$ 275 \$ 266
 Top bull, Roan Badger 275
 Top female, Princess May 500

ASSOCIATIONS

ALABAMA

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

Alabama Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. C. Crabb, Secretary, Gallion, Ala.

ARKANSAS

The Northwestern Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Conway Scott, Secretary, Scotts, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

Glenn County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ernest V. Eibe, Secretary, Butte City, Cal.

COLORADO

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Colo.
 The Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Association, T. J. Miller, Secretary, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
 Elbert County Shorthorn Association, C. A. Melburn, Secretary, Melburn, Colo.

GEORGIA

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastain, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO

Canyon County (Idaho) Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charles Howard, Secretary, Caldwell, Idaho.

Nezperce County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Stafford, Secretary, Lenore, Idaho.

Lemhi County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chas. A. Norton, Secretary, Salmon, Idaho.

The Twin Falls North and South Side Shorthorn Association, W. T. McMaster, Secretary, Twin Falls, Idaho.

The Bingham County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. A. Parsons, Secretary, Blackfoot, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

The Central Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, William Stewart, Secretary, Paris, Ill.

Warren County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph Wells, Secretary, Monmouth, Ill.

Tazewell County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. G. Starr, Secretary, Pekin, Ill.

Will County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Paul R. Lisher, Secretary, Joliet, Ill.
 Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. J. McMaster, Secretary, Altona, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Edgar County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. B. Gernet, Secretary, Paris, Ill.

Henderson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. H. Milner, Secretary, Stronghurst, Ill.

Lee County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, M. J. Kent, Secretary, Amboy, Ill.

Shelby County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. C. Firebaugh, Secretary, Windsor, Ill.

Bureau County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Wilson, Secretary, Princeton, Ill.

Clark County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, B. H. Emrich, Secretary, Casey, Ill.

Champaign County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. W. Watson, Secretary, Champaign, Ill.

INDIANA

Anderson District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. L. Montgomery, Secretary, Alexandria, Ind.

Knightstown District Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Robert Vandenbark, Secretary, Greenfield, Ind.

Western Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. O. Smith, Secretary, Oxford, Ind.

Huntington District Shorthorn Association, H. T. Fryback, Secretary, Warren, Ind.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank C. Beall, Secretary, West Lafayette, Ind.

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Oakmead Shorthorns, Lucky Lad 431383 in service. Our aim: the best in Shorthorns.

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Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

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Oldest herd of Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale, by Double Dale, and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

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Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families. Hollywood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

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Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

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Herd bull, Second Thought, by Double Dale. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

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Lothian Marmion and Princely Stamp, a repeated prize winner, in service. We always have some breeding stock for sale.

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Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

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Boulderburn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundations. Type's General, a massive son of Cumberland's Type, in service.

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Imported Mayflower 681727 at the head of our herd, which comprises a choicely bred lot of matrons. We always have cattle for sale.

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Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

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Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

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INDIANA

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Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of good breeding. Any information pertaining to our Shorthorns for sale may be obtained by writing to the secretary.

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Call or write your wants. We will try to please you.

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Fifty head. Lavenders, Roan Ladys and Se-crets, sired by Victor Sultan 318367 and Missie's Stamp 427924.

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Walnut Grove Farm—Sires in service: Home-wood Cumberland 633486. A few high-class Scotch bulls and females for sale.

IOWA

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G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.

Fairview Shorthorns headed by Golden Goods 408201.

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Representing 1,000 head of purebred Shorthorns owned by 25 breeders. Stock for sale at all times. For information inquire of W. D. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.

Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by imp. Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood reserve.

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17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write your wants.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.

Fifty females, headed by British Knight, son of Rose of Blackwood 3d. Young stock and bred heifers always on hand. Catalog.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.

Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367812 heads our bred of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

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Herd sire, Landlord by Marr Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan; dam, Lovely Lady, full sister to the dam of the \$12,000 Anoka Orange. Best Scotch families represented.

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Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

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Herd sires: True, Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakdale. Shown as senior yearling. Herd numbers 135.

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Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

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120 head. Best families, headed by imp. Gartley Lansdowne.

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We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

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The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

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Cows of the most excellent breeding headed by Master of the Dales, an Avondale bull. Private herd catalog celebrating 25th anniversary of Sycamore Springs Shorthorns.

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Shorthorns for the Southwest. Herd headed by Dale's Renown of Avondale. One hundred and fifty head to select from.

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All Scotch herd. Walnut Type, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service.

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Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. One hundred breeding females.

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Flash Hallwood 469989, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Modern sanitary equipment, herd under state and federal supervision. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

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Milking-bred Scotch-topped Shorthorns—A lifetime with this type. Our bulls can be relied on to transmit our kind. Whitehall King 543959 in service.

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Conedale Farm—Marr Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan in service. 125 head. Choice families.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.

Milking Shorthorns—Hartforth Welfare, Kelmscott Premier 6th and Welfare Champion in service. Choice herd of breeding matrons. 175 head in herd.

HENRY STENBERG, Elmore, Minn.

Sires in service: Diamond Medal 424004 by Diamond Goods and Count Augustine 505635, a grandson of Count Avon.

MISSOURI**F. C. BARBER & SONS, Skidmore, Mo.**

Bulls in service: Villager Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385197, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus. Sonny Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale.

W. C. PREWITT & SONS, Clarksville, Mo.

Seventy-five breeding females of the best Scotch strains. Cumberland Marshal 4th and imp. Belvedere in service. Choice young bulls for sale at all times.

WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS, Versailles, Mo.

Seventy-five head in herd established in 1888. Some very choice bulls for sale, and also some females. Shipping station Stover, on the R. I. main line, St. Louis and Kansas City.

NEBRASKA**THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.**

Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service. Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. Miller, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.

Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county.

RAPP BROS., St. Edward, Neb.

Village Pride 352176 in service. Scotch cattle, good bulls and females always for sale.

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Sec'y; Cambridge, Neb.

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

NEW HAMPSHIRE**BATCHELDER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.**

Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

NEW YORK**HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.**

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns. Strictly dual-purpose. A select herd of 50 head. Many imported. Tuberculin tested. Milk records kept. Head herding bulls a specialty.

NORTH DAKOTA**APLAND & SORLIEN, Bergen, N. D.**

Have bred and sold the highest priced female ever produced in North Dakota. Gloster's Knight 438556 sired her. He still does good work in our herd.

B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.

Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp 2d in service. Most popular families. High-class stock for sale.

OHIO**C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio.**

Elmhurst Shorthorns, a choice collection of females, headed by some of the best sons of the great Bard of Avondale 357548.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

CORTLAND MARSHALL, New London, Ohio.

Herd sire, Earl Marshall, an Aberdeen champion. Several granddaughters of Whitehall Sultan and other well-bred Scotch cows in herd. Individuals of both sexes for sale.

C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—150 Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

OKLAHOMA**JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.**

Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by imp. Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

J. W. KUNKEL, Pocomasset, Okla.

Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the southwest.

OREGON**W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.**

Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.

Craigie Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA**M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.**

Conneaut Valley Farm—Herd bulls: Baron Dale 2d and imp. Argonaut. Milking Shorthorn bull Rosebud's Nipper 502725.

ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.

Lancona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avondale and other tops of best families.

SOUTH DAKOTA**E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.**

Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Banff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Bonesteel, S. D.

Green Field Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imp. Rosewood Champion 616777. Good young Scotch bulls for sale, fashionably bred and properly developed. Write us.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.

Sitka Stock Farm—Imp. Towie Knight 632572 and Maxwalton Pirate 350650 in service. Young stock for sale from sires that are making Shorthorn history.

H. GRABINSKI, Miranda, S. D.

Hillsdale Farm Shorthorns.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.

Urbandale Shorthorns. A select herd in which the leading Scotch families are represented. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.

Summit Shorthorns. 125 head Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Herd bulls: Royal Linwood, Marengo Type and Roan Ruler. A fine lot of young bulls of serviceable age now for sale, also a few calves and heifers.

D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.

Joy Farm Shorthorns—Heifers sired by Earl of Dale 419021 will be bred to Gainford Promotion. Keep your eye on this white son of Gainford Marquis.

FRANK MUXEN & SON, Frankfort, S. D.

Herd bull: City View's Diamond 478657. 35 females in herd. A few good young bulls for sale.

QUEEN CITY STOCK FARM, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Farm 3 miles from city. George E. Barkley, proprietor. Marigold Challenger by Dale's Challenger in service. Missile, Orange Flower, Buttery, Ury and other Scotch strains. Breeding stock for sale.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.

A select herd headed by Dale's Fascinator 471851 and Parkdale Baron 410363.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President, Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMonies, Sec'y-Treas., Huron, S. D.

To head our herds we buy the best.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.

Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.

Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

WEST RIVER SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, P. M. Smith, Secretary, Draper, S. D.

Out of the west comes the best.

TENNESSEE**LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.**

Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

TEXAS**COLEMAN-FULTON PASTURE CO., Gregory, Texas.**

Taft Ranch—The Taft Ranch is breeding over three hundred registered Shorthorn cows each year. These cattle are immune against tick fever. Young stock for sale.

CHARLES B. METCALF & SON, San Angelo, Texas.

Glenmore Farm—Breeders of the best registered Shorthorn cattle.

J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.

Cumberland Marshal 2d heads my herd of Shorthorns. The best families represented. Inspection invited.

W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

Shorthorn cattle.

VERMONT**SENTINEL PINE FARM, Shoreham, Vt.**

Milking Shorthorns. Herd sires: Satisfaction by Duke of Edgewood, out of Flora Clay, and Priceless Lord Lee by Lord Lee 2d, out of Priceless by Conjuror. A few top herd headers for sale.

VIRGINIA**S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.**

Breeder of purebred Shorthorns. Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.

Beef type Shorthorns, Scotch and Scotch-topped. A herd of good individuals. Stock for sale and just at present have several promising young bulls.

WASHINGTON**JOHN U. ANLIKER, Tonasket, Wash.**

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.

Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA**C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.**

The use of selected bulls on my cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 46 consecutive years, has produced highclass, healthy animals of uniform type.

McLAUGHLIN FARM, Maxwelton, W. Va.

Polled Shorthorns (D. S. Polled Shorthorns). Choice Goods, Young Abbotsburn, Craven Knight, Gay Monarch and seven sons of Whitehall Sultan represented in our herd. Bulls for sale.

WISCONSIN**ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.**

Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp and Anoka Revolution in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

Farm located at Ellendale, N. D. The largest herd of Shorthorns in the northwest. The best beef and milk families represented.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.

Breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle. Farm 1½ miles from Ipswich, on the C. & N. W. R. R., and 3 miles from Belmont, on the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

F. S. BUNKER, Baraboo, Wis.

Double standard Polled Shorthorns, red, white and roan. Sultan and Cumberland sire head our herd. Herd tuberculin tested and healthy. Young bulls and females, all ages, for sale. Farm four miles south of Kilbourn.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

JOHN R. P. FITZGERALD, Grims, Wis.

Bulls, cows and heifers, bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by Cumberland Hero 405883. Farm located within a mile from town.

S. T. FOSTER & SONS, Elkhorn, Wis.

The Pioneer Herd of Milking Shorthorns offers choice young bull calves from high producing dams. Herd sire, Roan Jeweler 449202.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.

Beef and Milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.

Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

G. MARCO & SON, LaCrosse, Wis.

Sunnyside Stock Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.

Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 306857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.

Master Ruby 446601 sired the Grand Champion cow, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow, the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

I. T. RIME, Orfordville, Wis.

Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

CANADA**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

Third National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

February 17-18-19, at Chicago

\$5,000 IN CASH PRIZES
300 Highclass Shorthorns

This is the big Shorthorn event of the year and affords an opportunity to secure top herd sires and foundation females.

Every animal entered in the show will be sold in the sale.

Breeders who have not yet made entries and who have one or two outstanding animals for sale may be able to have them included in the Congress offering by making prompt application. This event has already attracted the attention of foreign exporters and our own breeders generally regard it as a place to attain the best the breed affords. This assures a market for this class at profitable values to the sellers.

The Congress program will include dinners and meetings, addressed by speakers of note. It will be a great occasion for all identified in any way with the Shorthorn cause.

The headquarters will be, as heretofore, at the Stock Yard Inn. The show and sale will occur in the International Livestock Exposition Building. For catalog and program address

F. W. HARDING, Secretary,
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Keep These Shows and Sales in Mind

Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 19-24.

Shorthorn sale Jan. 21.

Kansas National Livestock Exposition, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 26-31.

Shorthorn sale Jan. 29.

**Southwest American Livestock Exposition, Oklahoma City, Okla.,
March 2-7.**

**Southwest Livestock Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth,
Texas, March 10-15.**

Shorthorn sales will be held in connection with both the Oklahoma City and Fort Worth shows also.